HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO 30 BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 4 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		9,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £76 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
5th Feb.	RIVERWAY ..	To Japan
1st March	DEVANA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb.
*AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar.
RYUJIN MARU	6243	12 Feb.	24 Feb.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 23279. Telegrams : "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sydney Maru ..	30th Jan.	6th Feb.
Shingo Maru ..	30th ,,	8th ,,
Koryu Maru ..	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	9th ,,	20th ,,
Manshu Maru ..	14th ,,	24th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	20th ,,	3rd Mar.
Borneo Maru ..	25th ,,	6th ,,
Indo Maru ..	2nd Mar.	11th ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
4th Feb.	VARELA ..	Buscch via Karachi
5th ,,	BARPETA ..	Buscch via Karachi & Persian Gulf
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
16th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel : "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent : A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co,. Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,349
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES :

Dutch East Indies :—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden.

Straits Settlements :—Singapore, Penang
British India :—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz :—Jeddah.
Japan :—Kobe.
China :—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22.6 per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernote :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM.

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY :
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
CONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R14[illegible]

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State, Palanpur.
A 28100

WANTED—A Competent SPINNING MASTER for a Spinning Mill. Will pay upto Rs. 700. Apply with full particulars to SOMABHAI PATEL, 14, Dadyseth Plot, Walkeshwar Road.
A R72

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for the Bombay Presidency on liberal terms of commission, Office allowance and bonus. Only really capable men need apply to Box 13, THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
A 28097

WANTED by the BETJAN & CO., LD., 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, Sole Agent for selling Steam and Water-Works Fittings of all descriptions manufactured by them for the Province of Bombay. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A28043

WANTED—MANAGER for an up-country Mill. State age, previous experience specially in Carding, Spinning, Sizing and Weaving with salary required. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1907 Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 28083

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Opp: Petit Institute, Fort, to learn the twin art of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at specially reduced fees at any convenient hour from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Individual Tuition. Success guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.
A

WANTED—A TEACHER for the Government Vernacular Boys' School, Baroda Camp for teaching English to the first three standards. Pay Rs. 50—5—75. Successful candidate will have to stay at least for three years. Graduate with Gujarati as his mother tongue only need apply to "The Resident at Baroda," stating age, optional subject and the year in which he passed his B.A. examination, and with testimonials, if any. 28074

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :—" CALHOTEL."

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—Brunswick Ice Machines in all sizes from 1 ton to 6 tons capacity have just been landed, and are available at reasonable prices. Apply Sole Agents: M. S. VERNAL & CO., 5, Council House Street, CALCUTTA. Telegrams: "PORCUPINE."
K 28042

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP :—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult :—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to :—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES.—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanewal, Punjab, India.
N 28041

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of laying 9" cement concrete foundations along Elphinstone Road, from Eastern Avenue to Delisle Road including the bridge, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 11th day of February, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all the partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,

Bombay, ... February, 1927. 28096

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 176 of 1927.

Re: JORAWARMAL SERANGI, a firm, carrying on business in Linseed and Cotton at Khattar Gully, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex parte: LALCHAND JCHARMAL CHOUDHARI. ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Jorawarmal Serangi, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909.) It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
28098

NOTICE

RE—KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S FILMS.

UNDER Instructions from our clients Messrs. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., we beg to give Notice hereby to the Public that our said clients are the Sole Booking Agents of the Kohinoor Film Company of Dadar (Bombay) and are further mortgagees in possession, inter alia of all the negatives and positives of the Films produced by the said Company and to be hereafter produced and assignees of all rights of Exhibition of the said Films throughout the world. Neither the said Kohinoor Film Company nor its Proprietor Mr. Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat has any right to hire out or sell any of the said Films. Any person therefore taking on hire for exhibition or purchasing any of the Kohinoor Films or dealing with the rights of exhibiting over the same from the said Mr. Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat or the said Kohinoor Film Company will do so entirely at his own risk and peril and will be responsible for the consequences thereof.

Dated at Bombay this 2nd day of February 1927.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,

Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra & Co
28092.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 508 BALES YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Pydhownie in Messrs. Killachund Devchund and Co.'s shop by order of Messrs. Killachand Devchand and Co., Agents Messrs. Killachand Mills Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ghelabhai Khusaldas:—

32 Bales each 400 lbs. No. 10-1|2 s.
23 Bales each 400 lbs. No. 12-1|2 s.
229 Bales each 400 lbs. No. 14-1|2 s.
224 Bales each 400 lbs. No. 20-1|2 s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Malokchand Jahaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdulla Haji Ali Mahomed (since deceased) and his heirs Mahomed Abdulla, Jusab Abdulla, Ahmed Abdulla, Hoorbai Abdulla and Hoomrabai, widow of Abdulla Haji Ali Mahomed (since deceased), in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Mortgage, dated 1st April, 1919, Further Charge dated 4th April, 1919, Agreement dated 1st November, 1920, and Agreement dated 1st June, 1925, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 4th February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Mholla, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 92 and 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No. 7375. Old Survey No. 1596, New Survey No. 1034 and C. S. No. 2563, Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6267 and Street Nos. 36-38.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Tank Road on TUESDAY, the 8th February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Kulsumbai, widow of Bundealli Bhimjee, the Survivor of the Mortgagors and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Bai Sakinabai widow of Mahomed Nathoo.

All that Government land admeasuring about 160 square yards, with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tank Street, Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 1598, New No. 8723, Old Survey No. 2617 and New Survey No. 4038 and bearing Bombay Municipality "E" Ward No. 392 and Street No. 83-85.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

A BRITISH CLASSIC !

BETTY BALFOUR

ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS STAR IN

'THE SEA URCHIN'

(7 Reels.)

This picture offers better company to spend a good evening than do most of the more ostentatious intellectual films recently produced.

All the characters are human and alive.

BETTY BALFOUR IN "THE SEA URCHIN"

Makes you feel in a good temper with all the world.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME : 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

This is a Picture you should see.

COMING, COMING.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FASHION SHOW

COLLEEN MOORE IN IRENE

ADAPTED FROM THE MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SAME NAME IN NATURAL COLORS

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE JACK O'LANTERN"

FEATURING:
EARL SCHENEK and
BETTY ROSS CLARK

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

'The Two Little Vagabonds'

FEATURING.
CARLYLE BLACKWELL
and
MARJORIE HUME.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Under the Patronage of Hon'ble Dr. R. P. PARANJPE

IN AID OF

BOMBAY MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA

ON

FRIDAY, 4th Feb. 1927.

SPECIAL SELECTED PROGRAMME.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

Nana's Chowk, Gowalia Tank.

Complimentary Tickets are not Accepted for this performance.

Visit the Supreme Show and Help the Fund.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASS. LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS.

1st. February, 1927.

Week ending 22nd Jan.

	1927.	1926.
	Bales.	Bales.
Calcutta	2996	3181
Bombay	186820	138724
Karachi	43915	49414
Madras	1148	2021
Rangoon	2727(a)	2296
Tuticorin	101	..
	237707	195636

EXPORTS.

Week ending 22nd Jan.

	1927.	1926.
	Bales.	Bales.
Calcutta		218
Bombay	178485	102417
Karachi	39144	9621
Madras	240	2173
Rangoon		3377
Tuticorin	117	..
	217986	117806

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 22nd Jan.

	1926-27.	1925-26
Calcutta	30343	20696
Bombay	1087696	1275093
Karachi	274637	535498
Madras	33435	48887
Rangoon	11956 (a)	5785
Tuticorin	4510	10004
	1442577	1895963

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 22nd Jan.

	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	8736	8125
Bombay	527899	692012
Karachi	183949	244238
Madras	15086	40045
Rangoon	22602	3097
Tuticorin	10293	43165
	768565	1058542

(a) to 15th Jan. Includes Coastal Ports & reshipments of foreign cotton

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 31stJan

1927.	1926.
2649	3954

1st Sept. to 31st Jan.

1926-27.	1925-26.
16057	27122

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 18th Jan

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		..
Continent	1710	..
China		6604
Japan		19525
Bombay (a)	822	2035
U. S. A.		
	2532	28164

1st Sept. to 18th Jan.

	*1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	5385	9486
Continent	85048	131570
China	25380	28445
Japan	51137	95992
Bombay (a) ..	11957	23251
U. S. A.	1001	2850
	179908	291594

* Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The markets for Linseed and Wheat continue quiet but steady with a small business. Owing to January Value market opened late and closed as under :—

Linseed May 10 12 3
Wheat May 7 11 9

The following are the closing rates on Ready Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day :—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 11 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 3 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	
Rapeseed Brown Katni	
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	
Castorseed Bold	9 12
Castorseed Small	10 13
Groundnuts Bold	12 8
Groundnuts Madras/Khandesh	
Gingellyseeds Bold 85/15	16 0
Gingellyseeds Small	15 0
Cottonseed	4 7
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 3
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 4
Wheat Sooni Pissi 70/30	8 2

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 2.

March	13.37+.04
May	13.60+.06
July	13.82+.06
October	14.02+.05
December	14.17+.04
Middling Spot	13.70+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 2.

March	13.37+.03
July	13.73+.04
Middling Spot	13.34—.—

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.34
May	13.55
July	13.77

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	13.34
May	13.56
July	13.76

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

March	13.33
July	13.68

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 2.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.
Closing.

February	7.07—.02
March	7.12—.03
April	7.15—.02
May	7.23—.02
June	7.27—.02
July	7.33—.02
August	7.36—.02
September	7.38—.02
October	7.40—.02
November	7.43—.01
December	7.46—.01
January	7.47—.01
Febuary	7.47—.01
Middling Spot	7.35+.04

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.
Closing.

February	13.02+.01
March	12.97+.01
April	12.96+.03
May	12.95+.04
June	12.94+.04
July	12.90+.04
August	12.92+.04
September	12.97+.04
October	13.00+.04
November	13.03+.04
December	13.10+.07
January	12.98+.07
Febuary	12.98+.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.65—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Scinde Good	5.45+.05
Scinde Fully Good	5.65+.05
Scinde Fine	5.85+.05
Bengal Good	5.55+.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.75+.05
Bengal Fine	5.95+.05
Oomra Good	6.05+.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.30+.05
Oomra Fine	6.55+.05
Broach Good	6.00+.05
Broach Fully Good	6.30+.05
Broach Fine	6.60+.05

WHEAT-LONDON.

London, Feb 2

Barletta Russo, per 64 lbs.
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 51/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb.
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers. 51/-9
MARKET:—Quiet,
Wheat, Australian,
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 52/6
MARKET:—Quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
Apl/May shipment buyers
Wheat, choice White Karachi,
June/July shipment buyers 51/-

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £8-5-0
Feb/Mar shipment quoted,
Castorseed, Bombay, £19-10-0
Jan/Feb shipment offered,
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £19-5-0
Jan/Feb shipment offered,
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £19-5-0
Feb/Mar. shipment offered
Rapeseed, Toria, ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment offered, £19-5-0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 2.

Silver:—Firm on smallness of offerings. Speculations bought Market closed uncertain.

Spot	27-3/4
Forward	27-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T.T. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D. 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 877.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fracs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 145 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 184 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 2/5 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/16.
Landon—Prise Fros. 123.25.
Lonodon—Switzerland Fcrcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Fros. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 113.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.47.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet and easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 months 4.5/32 per cent.
6 months 4.1/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tonoe of Money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb 2.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register.)	£116-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/4
National Bank	£48-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4%	£87 1/2
Conversion Loan	£76-3/8
Indian Loan 5½%	£101-7/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	£57 Normal
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£59
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£70
Vonsols	£55-1/2
Cari Loan 5%	£101-3/8
Wctory Bonds 4%	£93 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 2.

Interest, day to day lans	4-3/8%
Interest 7 days' Market loans.	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/8%
Bank bills 6 months	4-1/8%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/ 4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-3/ 4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 2.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13 3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	28.84
T.T. Milan on London	113.75
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	123.29

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 2.

Copper English best Selected	£60
Copper Braziers,	£69-1/4
Yellow Metal	£65-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand,	£27
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£15-3/8
Tin English Ingots,	£285-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, spot	1/6-3/4 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot	1/6-7/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb. spot	1/6-1/2 Buyers
Pale Crepe,	1/5-5/8 Sellers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch standard No. 25. C & F. Calcutta,
Feb/Mar per cwt Nominal 19/4-1/2
July/Sept, per cwt, Offered 18/-
Oct/Dec per cwt 18/1-1/2 offered
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept, per cwt, offered 18/2-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Karachi,
July/Sept, per cwt, 18/3-1/4 offered.

LINSEED.

London, Feb, 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17-15-0
Feb/Mar shipment sellers
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17-5-0
Apl.May shipment nominal
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, £15-1-3
Jan/Feb shipment Hull paid
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, £15-0-0.
Feb/Mar shipment Antwerp & Roterdam paid
MARKET:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £18-5-0
Feb/Mar

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb, 2.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt, 31/6
Mar/Apl delivery sellers
Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt, 31/6
May/Aug delivery sellers

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—N. N.:—Opened easy on unfavourable Liverpool. Later improved on short covering. Futures 4 to 5 Higher. Spot 5 points better at 13.70s.

LOCAL:—Opened steady. Declined on Offices Selling and Long liquidation. Prices rallied on short covering. Liverpool opened better—Closed firm.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable.

New York—May highest. 13-63 (2-51 p.m.) lowest. 13-50 (at the opening.)

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverwool friends:—

"Acreare although talk of 25 yer cent to 30 percent general opinion is that acreage reduction will be less at present or on advancing prices. We favour buying if market declines."

From their New York friends:—

"Do not expect much immediate change; any decline likely to be moderate but substantial advance possible before August."

AMERICAN COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 4 points lower on weak Liverpool advices but in the later trading prices hardened on short covering and less offerings. The close was steady at a rise of 4 to 6 points. The gauge was 13 points. Spot cotton was steady at a rise of 5 points at 13.70c.

The New Orleans Market ruled ruled steady and spot prices closed unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened 2 points higher but ruled quiet with little buying. Prices showed a slight decline of 3 points for near months and 1 point for distants. Good demand continues for ready Cotton and Sales amounted 10,000 Bales. Spot Prices improved 4 points at 7.35d. per lb.

Generally a hesitating feeling is prevailing in American Cotton Markets. Prices are fluctuating within a small radius with much reduction in the volume of the business. The feel of the market does not indicate any marked movement and operators are awaiting further developments.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Following a further rise of 4 to 6 points in the prices of American Cotton, our market opened steady for Broach April/May at Rs. 265/-. Some of the offices were sellers in conjunction with long liquidation which caused prices to decline at Rs. 263/4. At the decline there was short covering and prices rallied and finally closed as under at 4 p.m.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	265	265	263/4	264/4
Jan/Apl	272	272	270/8	271/4
Oomra				
March	248/8	248/8	247/8	248/8
May	250/8	250/8	249/4	250/8
Bengal				
March	230	232	230	232
May	232	234	232	234

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Liverpool opened 4 points higher and hardened 7 points. Our market opened for Broach Apl/May at Rs. 265/- and ruled very firm on buying by offices and local operators. The market presents an excited appearance and even if prices go higher temporarily, we recommend to liquidate purchases and sell on strong markets as very little attention is being paid to serious political situation.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	265	267/8	265	267/8
Jan/Apl	272	274/4	272	274/4
Oomra				
March	249	252	249	252
May	251	254	251	254
Bengal				
March	233	235/8	233	235/8
May	235	237/8	235	237/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3rd.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	244/47
,,	Fine	,,	242
,,	F.G.	,,	237
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	241/42
,,	F.G.	,,	235
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	267/69
Nagpur	,,	,,	267/69
Yeotmal	,,	,,	262
Arvi	,,	,,	262/64
Amraoti	,,	,,	257/59
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	254/56
Mulkapur	,,	,,	247/48
Khandesh	,,	,,	242/44
,,		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	,,	240/42
,,	F.G.	,,	...
Nanded/Purna	Best	Quality.	277/82
Purna	Average	,,	267/72
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	257/62
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	267/77
			Old.
Broach	Fine	M.G.	
,,		F.G.	
Westerns	Good.	,,	
,,		H.G.	
Cambodia	Fine	M.G.	290/95
Kalagin	,,	,,	

ROME RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bengal March				232
Bengal May				234
Broach April/May				265
Broach January/April				272
Oomra March				249
Oomra May				251
Bengal	246	239	232	224
S./P.	242	235	228	220
Rajputana	246	236	232	224
Oomra No. 3	259	254	249	244
C. P. No. 1	274	269	264	259
C. P. No. 2	267	262	257	252
Khandesh	252	247	242	238
Muthia	...	...	...	...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

200	Japan T. & Co.	Jalna	247/249
200	Japan T. & Co.	Jalna	247/249
200	Ralli Bros.	C. P. No. 2.	260
100	A. Damodar	Ghatanjin	27
100	Volkart Bros	Lasur	25
100	G. Dossa	Jamner	24
100	G. Dossa	Bodbad	247
200	K. Vishram	Berar	257
100	Vardhman Bros.	Khandesh	246/247
100	Sanchari Mill	Verabal	247
100	S. Jooharmal	Nandura	256
100	Forbes & Co.	C. P. No. 2	260
100	B. Karshandas	Shenabad	255

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Receipts of raw produce into Bombay upto noon on the 2nd. inst.

Wheat	26,694 cwts
Linseed	3,473 ,,
Rape Rai & Mustards	1,501 ,,
Gingellysseeds	926 ,,
Gronudnuts	16,475 ,,
Castorseed	4,810 ,,
Rice	29,999 ,,
Myrabollams	8,620 ,,
Cottonseed	24,069 ,,
Grain	1,771 ,,
Joowar	1,075 ,,
Barley	1,448 ,,
Bajree	6,810 ,,
Coal	2,596 tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 3rd.

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	4,467	2,49,001	2,16,342
Central India	4,788	1,52,395	2,24,084
Barsi and Nagar	4,886	1,29,236	1,21,173
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,085	42,532	43,982
Berar	8,674	3,41,654	2 63,752
Central Provinces	4,837	1,22,011	1,36,605
Total Oomras	28,737	10,36,829	10,08,938
Dholera	1135	39,461	1,15,398
N. W. Provinces	115	49,235	1,21,031
Rajputana	305	19,785	54,728
Sind-Punjab	1239	68,137	1,32,493
Broach	239		49,737
Coompta & Dharwar	15	19,909	13,606
Westerns- Northerns		9,096	8,143
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,874	2,074
American	3,378	73,728	143
Egyptian and African		21,515	30,236
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		45	439
Total	34,924	13,45,842	15,44,890

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full. pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 3rd Jan' Yesterday This year,	Last year
Europe	2,316	1,11,646 2,09.768
Japan & China	17,562	4,46,696 5,44,113
Coast Ports	500	5,343 10,795
Up-country by Rail		44,589 4,363
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		58,414 1,73,705
Total	20,278	6,66,688 9 42,744

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Owing to weak sterling exchange, prices of Gold are hardening with improved demand:—

Spot Gold	21	10	6
Mah delivery	21	10	6
Fagan delivery	21	11	3

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Yesterday London market closed firm on India buying by 5/8d. for both Ready and forward. Local market opesed firm with no sellers for Mah delivery at Rs. 63/8 and soon improved. Fagan ruled nearly at a discount of Re. 1-. The statistical situation of the local market is very strong as there is only a limited stock. Sellers are scarce and the market has again picked up feverish undertone. The volume of the business is greatly reduced and mostly open contracts are liquidated between brokers. Shortage of stock is not likely to meet for Mah Settlement and if China again enters the market on the bull side, there are fair chances for our market being squeezed to very high levels. Thus it appears dangerous to be short of Mah position and on any further advance there is all possibility of a wider gap between both Settlements. The immediate course entirely depends on political news and its subsequent effect on China. No fresh business is possible except settlement. The market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	64	8	0
Mah delivery	63	12	0
Fagan delivery	62	12	0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady for mill shares. Prices fluctuated within a small range. The volume of the business is much reduced and it appears that operators are taking a cautious attitude in view of unsettled political news.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 918/12 improved up to 920 but declined to 918/12 by the close. Fazal shares opened steady at 872/8 and improved at close to 876/4. Pearl closed at 500 and New Great at 308/12.

Tata Iron Shares opened steady Ordinary at 62 and Defferds at 182/8 but eased of on long liquidation. Ordinary closed at 61 and Defferds at 176/4.

Following are today's closing prices:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	8
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	8
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1452	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	358	12
Union	5	0 4 0	4	1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	12
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	120	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	126	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	365	
Punjab Cement O	10	..	6	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	52	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93 1-2	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	81	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	84	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	100	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	200	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	237	8
Scindia Steam	15—0—		13	13
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	835	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	136	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	96	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1067	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	985	
Tata power O.	1,000	..	612	8
Tata power P.	1,000	..	860	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	263	12
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2090	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	308	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	500	
Phoenix	100	10	400	
Premier	100	..	10	
Sasoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570	
Sholapur	1,000	8075 450	7900	
Simplex	260	..	146	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1600	
Swadeshi	100	18	512	8
Swan	100	..	152	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	107	8
Vishnu CottonO.	509	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	1-2
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	602	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	176	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	6	14
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	79	12
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	176	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	61	
Thacker	50	..	410	
Telephone	50	nil	37	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India	50	22-8	810	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1.4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	21	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1310	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395	
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	8
Assur Virjee	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	918	12

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Feb. 3rd.

JUTE.

Albion	530	Howrah	46/5
Alliance	590	India	195
Alexandra	360	Kamarhatty	695
Anglo-India	408	Kankanarrah	543
Auckland	285	Kelvin	870
Barnagore	230	Khardah	500
Bally	242	Kinnison	1040
Birla	11/4	Lansdowne	376
Belvedere	610	Lawrence	645
Budge-Budge	525	Lothian	495
Caledonian	610	Naihati	500
Chapdani	182	National	33/4
Clive	39/2	New Central	637
Craig	5	Northbrook	57/4
Cheviot	313	Nudea	48
Dalhousie	475	Orient	268
Delta	605	Presidency	9
Empire	57	Reliance	80
Fort Gloster	980	Soorah	32
Fort William	380	Standard	485
Gondalpara	1100	Union	625
Gourepore	780	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14/8	HESSIAN	14/7
Hooghly	86	JUTE	65/6
		COTTON.	
Agra United	12	Dunbar	195
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4/2
Bengal Nagpur	24/4	New Ring	
		COAL.	
Burrakur	19	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria	
Gusick & Musalia		New Kendah Rancegunge	
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
B.B. Petrol'm.		I. Standard	
B.I. Corporn.	4/10	Wagon	
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	
Burma Corp		Madon Theatres	5/4
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft	
I.I. Still	10	Imperial Bank	148/5
		„ Conty.	370

3 1/2 per cent Paper 77/10

45-55 Loan 107/10

Remarks:—Jute shares opened steady. Closing quiet. Government Securities were firm. 4 per cent New Loan (1960/70) 88112: 6 per cent Bonds (1927) 100/14: 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 105/6.

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality.)

Spot	15-1/16

Bombay Industrial	100	..	8	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	55	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	417	8
Central India O.	100	16	511	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land	100	..	135	
Coorla	100	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	170	
Currimbhoy	250	..	200	
David	500	..	240	
Dawn	250	40	670	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	1	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	216	4
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstons O.	100	..	28	
Emperor Edward	500	..	230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	876	4
Finlay	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	163	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	345	
Jamshe O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	97	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5020	
Madhora Scindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	128	12

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad	395
Bombay Cotton	305
Bombay Dyeing	918 12 920 916 4 918 12
Century	417 8 418 12 416 4 417 8
Central India	511 4
Colaba Land	135
Crescent	170
Edward Sassoon	135
Fazulbhoy	872 8 877 8 871 4 876 4
Finlay	128 12
Globe	38 12
Gokak	117 8
Indian Bleaching	163 12
Indore Malwa	345
Kohinoor	1150
Madhowjee	123 12
Mathuradas	72 8
Meyer Sassoon	117 8
Mysore	117 8
New Great	308 12
Pearl	497 8 500
Pabany	216 4
Phoenix	400
Simplex	146 4
Swadeshi	512 8
Swan Mills	152 8
Tata Mills	107 8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	263 12
Bombay Steam	200
Bundi Cement	19 12
Central India Mining	30 4
Indian Cement	120
Katni Cement ord.	125 4
Shivarajpur	52 4
Tram Co. Ord.	136 14
Tata Hydro	1068 12 1070 1067 8 1067 8
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	62 62 60 8 61
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	182 8 182 8 175 176 4
Govt. Paper 3 1/ per cent	77 6 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.	107 5 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1951-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 109/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet. Forward rates for 3½ p.c. Rs. 77/6 1948-55 Rs. 107/5.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

		Feb. 3rd Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 14 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 6
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 3
Kalamardan	,,	0 14 3
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mil	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 6
Apollo	,,	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntula	,,	0 13 3
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 3
Globe	,,	0 13 0
Rachael	,,	0 13 0
Pelhi	,,	0 13 3
Maher	,,	0 13 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 3
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15
Century	,,	0 14 0
Jacob	,,	0 14
Mun Mill	,,	0 14
1386 Tata	,,	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	3 15 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 992	,,	4 1 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	,,	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 6 0
58090 Kurla	,,	6 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 3 0
CABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 4 0
Hindustan	,,	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 2 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 1 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 0 0
Apollo David	,,	2 0 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 6
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 0 0
Tata	,,	1 0 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 13 6
Mahi		0 13 6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/11 per cwt.
Transipment Rs. 12/8 per cwt. F. B. H
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 18 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jammacar C. I. F.—
Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jan/Feb/Mar. Sh. 19 per cwt. F. B. H.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
German Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following report under date 1st Feb. 1927:—

AMERICAN.

Values for the March and May contracts in New York have registered a nett decline over the week of 21 and 22 points respectively.

A reaction of 30 points over three days following the official ginning figure which was rather larger than generally expected, was the result of hedge selling and long liquidation. The decline, however, stimulated fresh interest of the shape of trade buying which occasioned a jump of over 20 points on January 28th. The nett decline over the week of 20 points, we think, may be regarded as a natural reaction after a long period of steadily advancing markets.

Perhaps the most important features in American cotton during the last fortnight has been the excellent Continental demand. Added to this, Manchester reports have been extremely good which has been an important bullish factor.

Referring to the prospective supply for the ensuing season, our Liverpool Agent, writing under date 12th January, was of the opinion that the crop would fall short of 18,600,000 bales by 3-4 million in growth, from which must be deducted the amount kept on plantations and the extremely low grades, which would bring the outturn, say, to 17 1|2 17 3|4 millions which figure, we think, may be fairly generally expected.

Basing ideas on a prospective supply of 17 1|2 17 3|4 million bales, it would appear that both supply and demand so far this season are extremely well balanced, in that exports plus American mill consumption are running over 1 1|2 million bales in excess of last season as against a prospective increase in this season's outturn over last of 1 1|2 to 2 million bales.

The advance in American cotton over the last two months has been marked by the neglible amount of speculation. The reason for the continued advance has largely been trade buying, the technical position of the market, therefore, is extremely healthy.

We continue to look for steady markets and ultimately higher prices and advise purchases at present levels and on any recessions.

BOMBAY.

As against a decline of 20 points in Americans, the April|May Broach contract is about Rs. 4 higher over the week.

When we wrote our last report, the easier tone here was due to the bearish sentiment prevailing in the Bazaar on account of the unsettled conditions in China. During the week, however, the bearish attitude of the Bazaar has become considerably less pronounced and offering have not been equal to demand, which has been chiefly in the nature of short covering.

Outside demand has continued on a very small scale and Exporters at the moment are chiefly interested in their purchases of actual cotton and the liquidation of hedges. In the case of yarn, we hear they are still Sampin quotations are distinctly better, which may possibly be regarded as a sign of forthcoming demand from this quarter.

The situation in China, if anything, appears to be somewhat less grave which is confirmed by the improvement in Sampin.

In the absence of any unforeseen unfavourable developments in the Chinese situation, which may materially affect Japan, we look for a continuance of steady markets with a hardening tendency and would therefore advise purchases on present levels and on any setbacks.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report to-day:—

The week has been a quiet one and the chief feature has been the political situation in China. Up till yesterday, we had reason to hope that an agreement would be reached between the British and the Cantonese Government, but it seems clear that the latter do not desire a quick settlement or they would have accepted the very generous terms offered them. In the meantime the War Lords of the North are preparing to offer an effective armed resistance to the Cantonese, Russian officered, troops and it looks as if there would be an extremely unsettled time in China for some time to come. In these circumstances it is difficult to foresee the effect on cotton. In the event of China's trade remaining unsettled we presume that Japan's business there would be adversely affected and that it would be a bearish point for Japanese cotton exports and therefore for Indian cotton, but it is still not too late to see an early improvement, in which case normal trade would be resumed quickly and Japan would be in the market for Indian cotton, of which they still have not much less than one million bales to buy.

Generally we think that we shall see a steady tone for the next few months and we still think well of buying in easy markets. Our Liverpool friends cabled us last night as follows:—

"Market quiet but steady, and without any special features."

Broach samples are now beginning to arrive in Bombay and from what we have seen of them we consider that that crop looks extremely promising, as the samples indicate that class and staple are at least as good as last season, if not better.

Generally there seems to be a quiet improvement in the world's trade and as far as American cotton is concerned buying and selling are about evenly balanced. Were it not for the coming huge carry over of American cotton we should expect to see prices considerably higher and even as it is we do not expect much decline and look for a gradual improvement in prices.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3rd.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colombo, on the 29th Inst.

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Rub. in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	Dividend per cent. 1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	28	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		40	7 1/2
Ceylon Planters	51	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	69	10	314	1400		110	50
Clunes Estates	42	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	55	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	38-8	10	565	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	34	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	90	10	281	997		120	75
Hatbawe Rubber	17-8	10	930	861		35	
Houiton Rubber	12-8	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	83	10	390	768		140	55
Indo-Malay Estates	27	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	20-8	10	730	526		22½	10
Jebong Rubber	26	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	58	10	412	1212		90	55
Kalutara Rubber	27	10	825	547		135x	40
Kelani Valley Rubber	37/8	10	494	333		75	25
Langat River	43	10	441	1112	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	105	10	220	531		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	230	50	550	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	53	10	405		822	35	30
Matale Valley Rubber	32	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	29/8	15	725	418	543	25	10
Mirishena Rubber	62/8	10	388	912		80	70
Narandoga Rubber	42/8	10	479	365		70	
Neuchatel Estates	58	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	26	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	48	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	237/8	50	383	3207	379	75	
Talgaswella Tea	62/8	10	232	960	195	160	15
Torrington Tea	19	10	1240		501	17	7
Udabage Tea	90	20	439	1330	170	80	40
Udapolla Rubber	31	10	1116	730		200X	60
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	57-8	10	395	1185	956	75	50

Interims *Interims 1925 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares.

REMARKS:— Market quiet.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—96 Cents

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb. 1.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
2 th. to 31st. Jany.	62610	87061	24451
RECEIPTS.			
1st. Sept to 31st. Jany.	1280591	1488305	207714
SHIPMENTS.			
21st. to 24th. Jany.			
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil	Nil
Continent	4443	11700	7252
China, Japan & Coast Ports	32736	107384	37213
Total.	37179	119084	81905
SHIPMENTS.			
1st. Sept. to 31st. Jany.			
United Kingdom	1693	17850	16157
Continent	113690	203068	89378
China	91946	127340	35394
Japan	387486	522853	135367
Coast Ports	5343	11299	5956
U.S.A.	1	1350	1349
Total.	600159	883760	283601
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	5982	10111	4129
China, Japan & Coats Ports	84737	92256	7489

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 21st Jan. 1927.	1926.
Madras	1130	1876
Bombay	24865	31832
Scind	5518	5102
Bengal	381	880
U. P.	11108	3229
Punjab	40907	49198
C. P.	27601	31702
Berar	68516	47145
N. W. F. Province	..	69
Ajmer/Merwara	1536	2756
Burma +	..	..
Jodhpur State	109	..
Alipura State	255	..
	181926	173789

	1st Sept. to 31st Jan. 1926-7	1925-26
Madras	58582*	85670*
Bombay	261625*	243879
Scind	53813*	83347
Bengal	3923	4238
U. P.	138589	177645
Punjab	309142*	600101
C. P.	174839	199967
Berar	396274*	298351
N. W. F. Province	391	1704
Ajmer/Merwara	10940	35283
Burma +	17084	37765
Jodhpur State	311	..
Alipura State	643	..
	1426156	1767960

* Adjusted.
\+ to 7th Jan.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Bobbins—Slubbings—Jap.	24 8 0
Bobbins—Rovings—Jap.	17 8 0
Bobbins—Conical-5'' Jap.	6 0 0
Bobbins—Ring-5'' Jap.	6 0 0
Bobbins—Ring-6'' Jap.	8 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3|8'' Jap.	6 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-6'' Jap.	6 8 0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	10 8 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 0 0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	1 1 6
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 11 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 8 6
Bandings Spindle 3 ply.	1 2 6
Cloth Roller—16-oz. Kenion	3 0 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	9 0 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion	3 12 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-66 Kenion	3 9 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion	3 12 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion	3 14 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 6
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0 8 0
Elastic Healds	13 0 0
Healds—15|40S-32 to 56s.	1 1 6
Healds—15|40E-28s.	3 8 0
Pickers—No. 4	50 0 0
Picking Nands hairy	1 12 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 5
Reeds steel—28s.	0 3 4
Rope Lambeth—1-1|2 and 1-3|4	1 2 6
Rope Kenion—1-1|2 and 1-3|4	1 8 0
Wire Healds	3 0 0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Acid Acetic	0 6 10
Acid Oxalic	24 0 0
Alum of Chrome	12 6 0
Alum of Potash	45 0 0
Bleaching Powder	11 8 0
Copper Sulphate	19 0 0
Chloride Magnesium	4 10 0
Chloride Zinc	18 0 0
Dextrine	18 0 0
Farina	14 12 0
Litharge	31 8 0
Liquor Ammonia	0 8 0
Maize Starch	12 8 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 5
Potash Bichromate	33 0 0
Soda Caustic	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide	10 4 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 11 6
Soda Bichromate	27 0 0
Salt Aniline	0 8 3
Salt Antimony	0 7 0
Salt Epsom	3 12 0
Salt Glauber	3 14 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	40 0 0
Sulphate Alumina	6 4 0

DYE AND COLOURS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P.	68 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac	61 0 0
Crysophinine	2 11 0
Hemetine Crystals	0 10 6
Indenthrine Blue	3 5 0
Indenthrine Violet	5 14 0
Indigo	1 14 6
Magenta Crystals	6 3 0
Malachite Green	3 0 0
Methyl Violet	3 0 0
Napthol A. S.	5 12 0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	7 0 0
Nigrosene Crystals	1 5 6
Scarlet	2 10 0
Sulphur Black	0 9 0
Victoria Blue	2 8 0

LOCAL STATISTICAL POSITION.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Bales.
Wednesday's Receipts	34,924
Wednesday's Exports	20,216
Receipts from 1st Sept.	1,345,842
Receipts same time last year	1,544,890
Exports from 1st Sept.	730,793
Exports same time last year	1,013,354
Stock of Cotton on 27th Jan.	585,293
Stock same time last year	668,312

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING: 1ST DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for Saturday's races of the first day of Big Meeting. The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.

THE TOM LE MEASURIER PLATE. (Division II.)

Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Arab Prince (8-12).
Costa Rica (8-9).
Pekin (8-7).
Red Prince (8-7).
Noorulmulk (8-7).
Officer (8-6).
Ferdiand (8-5).
Amara (8-2).
Shahir (7-12).
Meried (7-9).
Red Flag (7-9).
Mahmood (7-8).
Sannayet (7-9).
Salonic (7-7).
Musal (7-7).
Maneck Beg (7-2).

THE FORT PLATE (Division II).

Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Pom Pom (9-0).
The Typhoon (9-0).
Nougat (9-0).
True Grace (8-13).
Burgos (8-13).
Riverine (8-13).
Prose and Verse (8-11).
Motu Proprio (8-9).
Greek Lad (8-7).
Rosewater (8-5).
King Pluto (8-5).
Erinite (8-1).
Knight's Cross (7-13).
Tres Facile (7-9).
Theona (7-8).
Lomo (7-0).

THE FORT PLATE (Division I.)

Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Georgina (9-0).
Special Sprout (9-0).
Saintly Sovereign (9-0).
Stormont (8-13).
Pride of Priestown (8-12).
Arrowy (8-9).
Tristan (8-7).
Lady Junior (8-3).
Lembas (7-13).
Jovial (7-9).
Abbot's Niece (7-6).

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,250. Terms for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Silver Thrush (9-8).
Jodi (9-7).
Dilawar (9-8).
Sultan Beg (8-10).
Mansoor Beg (9-3).
Solomon's Song (8-7).
Arabian Star (8-12).
Kanze (8-6).
Maxim (7-12).
Crown (8-3).
Kowkab (8-7).
Hilaluzzaman (8-6).
Selman (8-9).
Kadoor Beg (8-3).

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.

Distance about 1 1|2 miles. Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Candle Hill (9-0).
Jan (8-12).
Marmion (8-10).
Chrysolite (8-9).
Tycho (8-8).
Katerfelto (8-5).
Aldergrove (8-2).
Dry Wit (7-10).

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.

20,000, second Rs. 7,000, third Rs. 3,000. Terms for horses.

Quincy (9-7).
Cap-a-Pie (9-12).
Greenfinch (9-7).
Melesignenes (9-7).
Frater (9-0).
School Boy (9-0).
Aborigine (9-0).
Moss (8-10).

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.

Distance 1 1|4 miles. Of Rs. 1,00,000 including a Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000 of which Rs. 57000, and the Gold Cup will go to the winner, Rs. 20,000 to the second and Rs. 10,000 to the third, and Rs. 10,000 to the nominator of the winner. For horses foaled in 1922 and 1923 (i.e., 5 years old and 4 years old at the time of starting).

Quincy (9-8).
Red Hawk (9-7).
Bridgman (9-1).
Dark Orient (9-4).
Candle Hill (9-1).
Prey (9-4).
Ventose (9-1).
Sajjan (9-0).
Dariad II (9-0).
Dark Blue (8-7).
Slovakia (8-11).
The Sloat (8-7).
Woodcock II (9-0).
Coed Canlas (8-7).
Gold Currency (8-7).

THE INNOVATION PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 12,000, second Rs. 4,000, third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Affable (9-0).
Madame Seguin (8-12).
Ulster Ally (8-12).
Stone Marten (8-9).
Cheviot (8-8).
French Briar (8-4).
Wedding Day (8-9).
L. S. D. (7-11).
Hunting Morn (7-9).
Joe's Luck (7-9).
Portsoy (7-3).

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE (Division I.)

Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Hashash (9-2).
Amin (8-12).
Kummeruzzaman (8-7).
Sanatogen (8-6).
Zulu (8-5).
Amalfi (8-4).
Some Surprise (8-4).
Rubdan (8-3).
Sun Spray (8-1).
Mozan (8-0).
Ballard (7-13).
Gosub (7-11).
Mayiah (7-9).
Kowkab (7-6).
Cardiff (7-6).
Roscoff (7-5).
Mamnoon (7-2).
Malikizaman (7-1).

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

STATIONS TO BE STARTED AT BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

DELHI, Feb 3.

Mr. Eric Dunstan, General Manager of the Broadcasting Company in India who recently arrived from England is in Delhi on a short visit, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said that the object of his visit was primarily to establish personal relations with those departments of the Government of India with which he hoped his company would be intimately associated, and to meet Mr. P. J. Edmunds, the Director of Wireless, the Director nominated by the Government to the Board of the Indian Broadcasting Company. The company hopes to start broadcasting from two stations, Bombay and Calcutta, in six months or thereabouts. The power of these stations is the same as that of 2 1o. London, that is, 3-1/2 kilowatts output.

Questioned regarding Delhi's prospects, Mr. Dunstan said that it was too far from either Bombay or Calcutta for it to be possible to guarantee the reception of either of them, but under good conditions of weather there will probably be little difficulty for owners of valve sets in Delhi in picking them up, and as the company extends its area of operations it seems as if one of the first extensions must be the establishment of a station in Delhi itself.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programmes will endeavour to appeal to all races and all classes, but the Indian by virtue of his numerical superiority will be entitled to the largest share. News, music, lectures, talk, educational matters, weather and crop reports, and market prices will all have their place in the programmes. He continued that much that had been done in London would be quite impossible in India. He was out to initiate matters and then let them develop on natural lines. He felt that the task before him was a vast one but he felt confident that it would eventually prove a success.—A.P.

ZIONIST ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

Since Dr. Goldstein's arrival, the Jews of Bombay are evincing keen interest in Zionist matters and he has succeeded in winning the Jewish public for the cause.

Mr. A. J. Raymond arranged an informal gathering at his residence, The Cliff, Carmichael Road on the 1st instant at which the Zionist leader was present and also the leading members of the community. Among those who availed themselves of this opportunity of meeting the Zionist leader were Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Nissim, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Raymond, Messrs. I. David, S. Judah, Eack Ellis, A. D. Silas, A. Ezra, Lt. R. Goldrich and others.

Dr. Goldstein gave a brief description of the work that was done in Palestine by the Keren Hayesod (The Palestine Foundation Fund) and explained how very important it was that there should be a steady influx of money.

He then answered several questions on topics ranging from the Hebrew University at Jerusalem the administration of Palestine, to its products, etc.

The first meeting of the Heren Hayesad Committee will be held at E. D. Sassoon Building on Sunday the 6th inst. at 11-30 a.m.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

The first annual general meeting of the Council was held at the office of the Social Service League on Saturday last. Mr. M. R. Bade, one of the Secretaries, read the report and the statement of accounts for the year ended June 1926. The report was duly adopted after a few remarks and suggestions from some of the members. New office-bearers and managing committee were then elected. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas was elected as President.

Mr. Motiwalla in winding up the proceedings remarked that the Budget was extremely simple. He congratulated the secretaries for the work done and expressed the hope that with the help of the new Committee the Secretaries would be able to submit a more rosy report next year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of Jan. 20 due at 5 a.m.

Swami Sharvananda's lecture on "Philosophy of Upanishads" at University Library Building, 5-45 p.m.

Mr. Robinson's lecture on "Industrial Future of India", Sydenham College Hall, Hornby Road, 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

Lecture with lantern slides on "Bijapur," by Mr. T. D. Kapadia, Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 6 p.m., Lady Jugmohandas Varjivandas to preside

UNIVERSITY RAJABAI TOWER CLOCK.

The Rajabai Tower Clock is undergoing necessary repairs and will be stopped for a few days on this account.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Important Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

BASSEIN CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Bassein Co-operative Conference will be held at Agashi to-morrow (Saturday) when Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., will preside.

POONA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

The Court of Small Causes at Poona will be closed for the summer vacation from Monday (2nd May) to Sunday (29th idem).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Teheran Office of the Indo-European Telegraph Company notifies that the land wires beyond it to Great Britain and the Continent are totally interrupted.

Messages may however be accepted for Russia and Turkey via Tiflis-Batoum.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Swami Sharvananda, of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay, will deliver the fourth and concluding lecture of his course of lectures on "The Philosophy of the Upanishads" in the Lecture Room, University Library Building to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Mutual Helping Society will be held in the Maratha High School, Rasti Building, Girgaum, Tram Terminus, on Sunday (the 6th instant) under the presidentship of Dr. G. Y. Chitnais, Ph.D., Minister, the Brahmo and the Prarthana Samaj, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of our Association Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Solicitor will deliver a lecture in English on "Zoroastrian ideal of happiness" on Sunday (the 6th instant) at 5-30 p.m. at Framji Cowasji Institute Lower Hall, Dhobi Talao, when Shams-Ul-Ulama Dr. Jiwanji J. Modi, will preside.

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. K. G. Gole, Inspector of Police, Nagpada, has offered a silver loving cup for Volley Ball. The Tournament is open to all teams in the City. Mr. M. I. Baig, Supervisor, Mustan Shah Baugh Playground, Bellasis Road, Byculla, is conducting the Tournament.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

MR. ROBINSON ON INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Mr. E. A. G. Robinson, Tutor of the Maharaja of Gwalior, and known as the "Don of Cambridge" will deliver a public lecture on Industrial Future of India to-day (Friday), at 2-30 p.m. in the Sydenham College Hall, Hornby Road, when Principal M. I. Tannan will preside.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

A Wireless Concert of English and Indian Music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Friday, the 4th instant, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and can be listened to in the Bhandarwada Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier. The Indian programme consists of Clarionet Solos by Mr. Raghunath and Songs by Messrs. Sukhtankar and Ganesh Prasad.

CHARITY SHOW BY KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

With a view to help the funds of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Prof. Shankerrao Lahane, proprietor of the Karlekar's Grand Circus, gives a special performance, to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. at gate. The Circus will give on the day specihis pandal, near the Gowalia Tank Fire Brial exhibition of their choicest feats of men and animals.

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye has kindly consented to be present and to present a Medal to Prof.. Lahane on behalf of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya.

WATER POLO MATCHES IN CALCUTTA.

The result of the Zoroastrian Physical Health League sent its Water Polo Team which played its first match against a combined team in Calcutta on the 2nd instant is now available. The League lost the match by one goal, Four goals for the combined team against three goals for the Z. P. C. and Health League.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League sents its Water Polo Team to Calcutta to play matches there; as all the best swimmers of India were going to meet in Calcutta for the All-India Olympic Meeting.

CONFERENCE OF POSTAL UNION, SATARA DIVISION.

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Postal Union Satara Division will be held at Kolhapur on the 13th instant under the presidentship of Dr. Balkrishna, Principal, Rajaram College. Mr. G. D. Patki retired head postmaster has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.

PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Jain Sthana Mahajan Wadi, Chinchpokli, to protest against the sending of Indian troops to China when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, F. J. Ginwalla, S. H. Jhabwala, Purshottam Tricamdas, D. K. Mayaker, Kalji Pendse, K. N. Jogleker and others will address the meeting. Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

BENGAL CLUB.

The Saraswati Puja will be celebrated under the auspices of the Bengal Club on Sunday (6th instant). All Bengalees are invited to join the ceremony with friends and families and make it a success. Swami Sarbanandji of the Sri Rama Krishna Mission, Khar, will hold a religious discourse at 8 p.m.

GATHERING AT VISNAGAR.

The eighth gathering of Mitra Mandal, Visnagar, was held on Sunday last in Shravak Wadi under the presidency of Mr. K. R. Amjariia. After the reading of the Mandal's report by the secretary, speeches were given by Sheth Mahasukhbhai, Mr. Girdharlal D., and a few others eulogizing the spirit and the services of the Mandal. The President while distributing the prizes to the successful competitors, appreciated the cherished aims and activities of the Mandal and described it as one of the useful institutions in the town.

PIRWARI URAN SHOW.

Preparations are being made for the above show which comes off on the 16th and 17th instant. Stalls are being occupied rapidly and the space is limited. Those who intend to open shops are requested to inform Mr. R. J. Tungekar at an early date so that arrangement for more stalls would be made. Those who intend to send corns, plant, dust and other agricultural products for the show are requested to do so without further delay. Samples will be accepted till the 15th instant only.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Sydney Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 6th instant.

As the outward Persian Gulf Subsidiary mail steamer will not sail this week till noon on Saturday, the 5th February, 1927, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office of the correspondence for Guadur Muscat, Jask, Banderabbas, Henjam. Linga, Dubai, Bahrain, Koweit and Pasni.

(1) Unregistered correspondence upto 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 5th February, 1927; (2) Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Friday, the 4th February, 1927; (3) Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Friday, the 4th February, 1927.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Major T. C. W. Fowle to act as First Assistant Resident, Aden, vice Major B. R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E., proceeding on leave.

Captain M. C. Sinclair, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for eight weeks, from the 27th February 1927.

Mr. C. H. de V. Moss of the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, has been granted leave on half average pay for four months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. Narandas Jamnadas Mehta to hold the temporary appointment of Second Grade Dy. Collector and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Mr. K. L. Punlabi, appointed to act as collector of Surat.

Mr. C. S. Patel, Cotton Superintendent, Surat, to discharge the duties of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, while remaining outside the Indian Agricultural Service, vice Mr. V. G. Gokhale appointed to act as Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, on Mr. B. S. Patel proceeding on leave.

Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao Ramchandra alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi, is appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from 1st February 1927.

KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

Confused by the approach of a motor car from behind while he was trying to board a tram car in motion at Hornby Road on Tuesday Syed Ahmed Babri an apprentice in the B. B. S. and T. Co., Ltd., tried to run back to the footpath and before he could reach there he was knocked down by the motor car. He received serious injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Wednesday.

At an inquest held on Thursday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

NEWLY BORN CHILD FOUND DEAD

The dead body of one more newly born male child was found from the sweeper's lane off Ghelabhai Street on Wednesday afternoon. The child was dead and the body was removed to the morgue where the Coroner held an inquest on Thursday morning.

From medical evidence it appeared that the child had born alive and had breathed for some time. There was a cord tied round the neck of the child.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by asphixiation but they could not say whether it was accidental or homicidal.

The parents of the child are not yet traced.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

The workers of the Emperor Edward Mill are still on strike. 55 more workers have joined the strikers, and the number of the workers on duty on Thursday morning was 606. Everything was quiet at the Mill's premises on Thursday.

BHAYYA V. MARATHA FIGHT.

CHILD KILLED IN FRAY.

A TRAGEDY AT COLABA.

There was a serious disturbance in Colaba on Tuesday night in which nearly a hundred persons took part. Sticks and stones were freely used resulting in the death of a child and injuries to nearly a dozen persons.

It appears that on Tuesday afternoon, one Laxmibai, wife of a motor driver, residing on the first floor of the Chandaram Press Chawl on Sassoon Dock Road, had a petty quarrel with a couple of Bhaiyas over using a water tap. When that night the people in the Chawl wh were about to retire, a score of Pardeshis armed with lathis approached the place and turned towards the garters of Laxmibai. Laxmibai's husband, Vasudeo came out and intervened in the quarrel between his wife and the Pardeshis.

While he was talking to them, somebody dealt a heavy blow with a lathi on his head tearing open the scalp, and he fell down. The next blow was aimed at Laxmibai, but it missed her and struck her baby in her arms killing it instantaneously.

After this, some Marathas of the Chawl gathered and challenged the Bhayas. A free fight then ensued in which half a dozen persons received serious injuries. The police who were informed appeared on the scene and the crowd immediately dispersed. It is understood the police have arrested about twenty persons and taken possession of a number of lathis.

An inquest touching the death of Namdeo, the six months old baby who died of the severe blow given on his head was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner on Tuesday.

Laxmibai the mother of the deceased giving evidence deposed that she lived with her husband at Chandra Ramjee Press Chawl. On February 1 she had gone to the water tap attached to the chawl for fetching water. Two Pardeshis were standing there. On her reaching there one of them knocked up against her. She protested against the attitude of the man and asked him to behave himself. At that the other man abused her and threatened her that they would see about it in the evening. At night about 20 Pardeshis armed with lathis came near the door of her room and began to shout calling out who was the woman that quarrelled at the tap that morning? As the noise at the door was increasing and the door being knocked at violently, her husband Vasudeo opened the door and asked what they wanted. The Pardeshis dragged him and began to assault him. Witness was standing with the deceased in her left arm near the door. One of the crowd named Krishnanandan who was armed with a big lathi gave her a severe blow on her head but the blow missed her and the lathi struck violently on the head of the deceased and injured the left shoulder of witness als. The child's head seemed to have been broken and it became unconscious. She was rescued from the crowd by one Sakharchand and the police removed her child to the hospital.

Major A. Baldwin De Souza, the House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital giving evidence said that the deceased was brought to the Hospital by a police constable When admitted the child was unconscious. It was given all necessary treatment but it died next morning at 10 a.m. In the Major's opinion the child died of shock and haemorrhage following fracture of the skull which could have been inflicted by a big stick

The Coroner adjourned further hearing of the inquest to February 11.

SUSPECTS ON TRIAL.

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Krishna Nandan Sumair and 18 other Pardeshis who as a sequel to the riot which took place at Colaba on Tuesday night were arrested by the police were put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday and an application was made to remand them into police custody till February 17.

Messrs. M. N. Bhesania, V. V. Agaskar and K. R. Bhende who represented the accused applied for their release on bail, but the Magistrate, refusing it, remanded all the accused into Police custody till Feb. 17.

Further inquiries are in progress. Wasudeo, the father of the deceased who was severely assaulted is lying in the G. T. Hospital and is said to be improving.

RASH DRIVING IN BRAKELESS CAR.

BOY DIES FROM INJURIES.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Bhasker Jagannath Kale a student 13 years old, studying in the Chikitsak Samuha High School at Girgaum Road, who was knocked down and killed by a motor car No. Bom Z. 4886 driven by Madhavdas Karsondas, on Wednesday morning.

It would appear that on Tuesday noon while the deceased boy was with another student named Anant Atmaram Desai—who too was slightly injured by the motor car—returning from Mustakar's Wadi opposite the High School where he had gone to purchase some ice-cream. Just as he had stepped on the road, the motor car which according to the evidence recorded by the Coroner came running from behind and knocked down the deceased and ran over him before it stopped. A large crowd gathered on the spot immediately and the boy was being removed to the Hospital but he died on the way, He had received serious injuries on his head which was bleeding profusely.

In the course of his evidence Mr. C. H. Wilbond, Inspector of Police, told the Coroner and his Jury that he had tested the car in question after the accident and had found the hand brake completely out of order and the foot brake only slightly useful. The magneto and the carburator of the car were quite out of order and the car was not in a fit condition to be driven along the roads in Bombay.

The Jury recorded a verdict of death by fracture of the skull due to the deceased having been knocked down by motor car No. Bom. Z4386 driven by Madavdas Karsondas in a reckless manner.

Madhavdas, the driver of the car was present in the Court.

CASE AGAINST LICHMORE WITHDRAWN

TRIAL OF FURTHER CHARGE POSTPONED.

The case in which Abdul Latif Haji Mahomed had charged Rustomji Framji Lichmore of Messrs. Lichmore Brothers, with cheating in respect of Rs. 6,000 which the latter took from Abdul Latif as advance for 500 bundles of corrugated iron sheets which he failed to deliver came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday.

Abdul Latif appeared in the Court in person and informed the Court that he did not wish to proceed against the accused.

The case was marked as 'withdrawn.'

Another complaint which was filed by Abdul Gani came up for hearing after that. Mr. Frank Oliviera who appeared for the complainant applied for a short adjournment. Mr. Godinho who represented the accused not objecting, the case was adjourned.

ALL OVER A BANGLE.

LADIES AT VARIANCE

Mrs. Johnson, a lady residing at Berkeley Place Byculla appeared in the Court of Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon in answer to a notice served upon her at the instance of another lady Mrs. Poultney to show cause why she should not have process issued against her on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 250. Mrs. Poultney affirmed that she handed her gold bangle to Mrs. Johnson for safe custo-day on 30th December last as she was shifting on that day to new premises. Some days later, as she wanted to go to a cinema show, she asked Mrs. Johnson for the return of the bangle when the latter told her that the bangle was lost, as it was missing from the cupboard. The Court held that the dispute was purely a civil one and discharged the notice.

THAWARBAI MURDER SEQUEL.

REVOLVER TRACED

The revolver by means of which the murder of Thawarbai, the Madrassi woman is alleged to have been committed was traced in the room of Major G. W. Phillips who occupies room No. 110 at the Taj Mahal Hotel. It may be recalled that the Police Surgeon had given his opinion that the deceased had been killed by a revolver shot. The revolver traced was, it is alleged, brought to Major Phillip's room after the day of the murder.

The police are making further inquires in the matter.

ACQUITTED OF BREACH OF TRUST

Because the rubies, diamond, etc., that were alleged to have been given to Appacharya Papacharya for preparing ring were found from the box of Mr. N. C. Patel, the complainant himself, Appacharya who was remanded into police custody on a charge of criminal breach of trust on the complaint of Mr. Patel was discharged on Thursday by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CONVICTED OF SMUGGLING COCAINE

For being in possession of 24 ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 2,880 without a license, H. S. Bak, a Japanese Fireman on board the S. S. "Tamba Maru" was convicted by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday and was sentenced to suffer eight months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500/, or in default to undergo a further imprisonment of three months.

The accused while he was seen going towards the "Yellow Gate" in a victoria at 11 a.m. on Wednesday night, was stopped by customs officer Mr. D'Mello on suspicion. The accused got down and began to run away, but he was chased and arrested when he threw away a packet he had in his hand. The accused and the packet were taken to Inspector Hawes. On opening the packet it was found to contain cocaine.

The accused pleading not guilty said that he did not throw away any packet. He had run because he was afraid of the Excise officials.

The Magistrate however convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

MOTORISTS SENTENCED.

Sergeant Watkins and Sergeant Priestley of the Traffic Department hauled op before Mr. Khairaz the 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon one Nathoo Mahlabhai a taxi driver and several other taxi drivers on charges of rash driving at various parts of the city like the Queen's Road, the Hornby Villard and the main road leading to the Mahalaxmi. Among the accused, was a European gentleman Mr. May who was charged with racing along the Hornby Villard at 30 miles per hour at 7 p.m. of the 16th December last. All the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 30 each.

HIGH COURT.

OFFENCE UNDER THE RENT ACT.

SENTENCE FOR TAKING HIGHER RENT

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by the Government against the acquittal of two persons by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge under Section 7 of the Rent Act of 1918.

The accused are the estate manager and bill collector respectively, of H. H. the Aga Khan.

It appears they had charged Rs. 25 as rent to one PanduPrasad Shivprasad, a tenant of a room in H. H. the Aga Khan's building in 1st Bhoiwada Lane, Bhuleshwar, for the month of 'Falgun' last (13 February to 14 March 1926), though the standard rent fixed by the Rent Collector was Rs. 13-4-0. This fact having come to the notice of the Rent Inspector, both the accused were prosecuted under Section 7 of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act of 1918.

It was pleaded by the accused in defence that the premises were let as business premises, and not for residential purposes, and they relied on an agreement whereby the tenant agreed to pay a higher rent of Rs. 25 for doing business there. The Magistrate, accepted this contention of the accused who were discharged. Against this, the Government appealed to the High Court.

On behalf of the Government, it was contended, that the object of the agreement was to defeat the provisions of the Rent Act and therefore it was void and illegal. The extra charge for allowing residential premises for business purposes was not a legitimate consideration for any extra amenities afforded, and was therefore in the nature of a premium for the grant of tenancy and therefore illegal. Further, the tenant had proved the fact of his using the room partly for residential purposes, and therefore it was a dwelling house within the meaning of the Act.

In delivering judgment their Lordships observed that the tenant's agreement and other documents tending to show that he wanted the room for business purposes might be taken as conclusive in civil proceedings, but not in a criminal case like this where the actual facts had also to be enquired into. The tenant had deposed on oath that he in fact did not use this place as an office and only as a residence and there was no ground for disbelieving him. Moreover, both the accused were employed for the purpose of looking after the premises, and it was their duty to keep in touch with the tenants. They must have been constantly visiting the premises, and the circumstances leave no other reasonable hypothesis except that they did in fact know that Panduprasad, the tenant, was using this house as a residence.

Their Lordships, therefore, convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to a fine of Rs. 100.

TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP

LADY TATA AND ANNETT BEATEN.

The crowd that turned up at the Hindu Gymkhana yesterday to witness the matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, were treated to one of the best exhibitions of tennis seen this season, when Lady Tata and Annett went down before Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer. The veteran players were expected to win comfortably but the brilliant combination of Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer enabled them to come out of ordeal with flying colours Mrs. Lucas' service was as good as any gentleman players, while her cross-court and side-line top spin drives were good to watch. Lady Tata played with her usual steadiness but her weak back-hand gave her trouble. Her partner tried to do more than he could safely manage and in the first set frequently found himself at sea. Settling down in the next set, however, he allowed Lady Tata to do her share, and consequently they were able to bring the scores level. It was a hard-fought game which ran to 8—6.

The vigour of this seemed to have told considerably on the veterans for Raja Iyer and his partner bagged the deciding set easily losing only one game. Gole and Vartak had a surprise packet in store for Pitt and Vishram whom they beat in two straight sets. Mrs. Row entered the final of the Ladies' Singles by defeating Mrs. Prophet 6—2, 6—2.

RESULTS.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

G. M. Gole and D. V. Vartak beat Vishram and A. M. D. Pitt, 6—4, 6—4.

M. K. Gadgil and Kati beat Bowen and Thatch, 6—4, 6—2.

N. R. Suvarna and Rangaswami beat Shirgaonkar and Pandit, 7—5, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Mrs. Lucas beat Lady Tata and E. T. Annett, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Row beat Mrs. Prophet, 6—2, 6—2.

TODAY'S MATCHES

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1 at 4-15 p.m. Novrojee and Powvalla vs. D. V. Vartak and G. M. Gole; followed by Mrs. Race and Bhagwat vs. Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer.

No. 2 at 4 p.m. H. Kholoff and W. D'Cunna vs. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashymsinhji, followed by Mrs. Wright and A. M. D. Pitt vs. Mrs. Gallaghar and C. H. M Barday, followed by Mrs. Gray and Frost vs. Miss Leela Row and Subarna.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. Saklatwala has sent the following telegram to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar from Nagpur—

"Bravo Iyengar. I heartily endorse your suggestion of Indian People's Parliament framing the "bona fide" Indian constitution instead of foreign manufactured unconstitutional constitution. However, while agreeing at present to the councillors forming the most convenient nucleus for continuous political work, I appeal to you to realise that they represent three per cent. Therefore the Congress should take immediate steps in organising the workers and peasants party all over India, form local bodies representing ninety-seven per cent of disfranchised people. I trust you will grant my request for convening the All-India Congress Committee including further voluntary delegates at Delhi about 10th March to discuss my detailed submission."—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A woman's view point on Flying in India is the subject of an article in the "Manchester Guardian" by "Englishwoman in Delhi." Describing flights in the Airliner "City of Delhi" on 10th and 11th January by high officials and their womenkind, she says that Englishwomen in India will prize air transport most as it will help to dispell the dread of terrible years of separation from husband or children, as it will be possible to fly to England for school holidays and return to husband in term time.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Rome.—Malike Sultan and Kobra Begoum, son and daughter respectvicly of the Amir of Afghanistan, have arrived at Brindisi accompanied by the Amir's father-in-law and wife. They are proceeding to Paris where the son will study.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In Wright-Gladstone case verdict has been given in favour of Gladstone.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February 3.
Previous Closing Rate	13.60
To-day's Opening Rate	13.62
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	13.69
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL.

	February 3.
Previous Closing Rate	7.23
To-day's Opening Rate	7.27
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	7.29
Difference	+.06

Sewri Closing	267-4-0
Khandi Closing	268-4-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

In the share market in jutes although there was hardly any drop in hessians share values registered further declensions on bear pressure and the want of outside support which was conspicuous by its absence. In cottons there was less interest displayed in this section. In coals demand continues on a very restricted scale without any change in the general tone. New Manbhoom changed hands at Rs. 27. Teas were without any features. In miscellaneous the volume of business is showing some diminution although rates for the most part remain quotably the same. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper 77|7.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 29|10, Imperial Bank fully paid 1470.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 96, Howrah Amta Light Railway 156, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 101, Mayurbhanj Railway 68|8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord. 24.

Jutes:—Anglo India 408|8, Auckland 278, Bally 240, Barnagore 227, Birla 11|8, Clive 38|12, Hooghly pref. 16|12, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 691, Kanknarrah 542|8, Lansdowne 304, National 33|2, Reliance 79|12, Union 608, Waverly 6|6.

Coals:—Bengal Giridih 5|8, Burrakur 19, Lakurka 14|6, New Manbhoom 26|12, Talcher 4|2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10|2, Bengal Telephone 10|14, Indian Iron and Steel 10|2, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 84, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|10, do deferred 3|8, Britannia Biscuits 5|4, Madan Theatres 4|15.—A. P.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO LABOUR.

CHINESE COMRADES' MESSAGE TO INDIA.

Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has received the following telegram from the All-China Labour Federation under date 28th January, 1927:—

On "behalf of the Working Class of China sending you vigorous fraternal greetings, wishing your Congress success. Hope the forthcoming Pacific Labour Congress will strengthen the close alliance. Long life and triumph for the labour movement in India, China and their fraternal unity."

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1927.

A GRIM STRUGGLE.

It is indeed a grim struggle that the business and industry of India are called upon to face in these days on account of the ruinous policies of Government and the cut-throat competition raging all the world over, the outgoing and incoming Presidents of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau deserve to be congratulated on the courage and the clarity with which they drew public attention to the realities of the present situation in the addresses delivered by them at the annual general meeting held on Wednesday last. While Mr. Lalji Naranji did well to correlate business with politics by critically reviewing the constructive programme of the Congress, Mr. Walchand Hirachand gave a vigorous exposition—or rather exposure—of Government policy on all outstanding economic questions. We wonder if their advocacy of 16d. ratio and their condemnation of the 18d. ratio will in any way affect the all but impervious stolidity of the Swarajists in the Assembly who are still said to be weighing the relative merits of the two ratios in very fine balances and who turned down the proposed adjournment to expedite the consideration of the question. Is it yet too late for them to be guided by the collective wisdom of businessmen in this country and to make up their minds to decide for the people's ratio? It is a very subtle game which Sir Basil Blackett has designed to play in the Assembly by presenting two parallel budgets based on the two ratios and he will try to fan the worst fires of provincial jealousies by presenting cleverly worked up figures as would promise a millennium if only the official ratio were adopted. In these circumstances the deepest of convictions and a united will alone can defeat the sinister purpose of the Finance Member. Will then Government as well as all waverers take a lesson from the stern warning administered to both alike by Mr. Walchand when he gave expression to the mind of the Indian businessmen in the following words: "It must not be supposed that all this agitation will die out either with the passing or the rejection of the Currency Bill by the Legislature. I am sure the Assembly will be able to secure the 16d. ratio but we shall have even then to fight our case regarding the all-important questions of the gold standard and gold currency."

The question of the development of Indian shipping was naturally discussed by both the spokesmen of the Chamber and we are glad to learn in this connection that Mr. Haji will be able shortly to introduce in the Assembly his Bill designed to reserve coastal trade to Indian shipping. But Mr. Lalji did well to bring out the intimate correlation between shipping, insurance and banking and urged his colleagues to make strenuous efforts to promote Indian enterprise in all these three fields. He explained at some length how new industries could flourish against international competition only by reducing overhead charges which were rendered exorbitant at present by the ruthless exploitation carried on by foreigners in all these matters. And, strange as it may appear, efforts are being made by Government to throttle our progress all along this line. Official opposition to Mr. Haji's proposal for coastal reservation is very well-known. But it is also useful to remember that Government have shown disregard for public opinion by dropping the Bill regarding insurance companies and that "it is high time that stringent restrictions should be imposed on the working of foreign insurance companies which are robbing us of crores of rupees every year and that sufficient encouragement should be given to Indian companies so as to ensure their rapid development." And Mr. Madon well supplemented the remarks of the two Presidents by giving expression to his apprehension regarding the new Reserve Bank Bill that "if the Imperial Bank with its vast resources were to be converted into a commercial Bank it would stifle the growth of indigenous banking." Thus are we sought to be kept down in all three most important domains of business and it is now imperative that our politicians should take a little more interest in these matters of sovereign importance than they do at present and should fight out with authority and conviction the people's cause in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Walchand also discussed the Steel Bill and the Back Bay Committee's Report with knowledge and precision. He also shares the natural anxiety of the public that the dangerous principle of Imperial Preference may be introduced by the Cotton Tariff Board under superior inspiration. Mr. Lalji has courageously and critically analysed the economic value of Khaddar. While "it is indeed very desirable that men and women living in villages should use their spare time in spinning and weaving," the real economic salvation of India, according to him, will be achieved only by "starting new industries along modern lines" and by harnessing new machinery for producing larger quantities of goods in less time. We see no antithesis between the Khaddar movement and a national effort for securing industrial Swaraj which Mr. Lalji tersely summed up as "developing our mercantile marine, wielding an effective control over our banks, insuring all our goods with our own insurance companies and progressively appointing more and more Indians to the highest posts in all these institutions." India is, above everything else, a country of agriculturists the large majority of whom are poorer than the poorest in other countries. The Khaddar movement, providing as it does an additional source of revenue to the semi-starved millions, is, therefore, the most urgent economic necessity of the country. But the increase of the country's wealth by turning her raw materials into finished goods in the country itself is no less urgent. Both the processes must go on simultaneously and with equal vigour. We regret we cannot follow Mr. Lalji in all the arguments he has advanced on the question of untouchability and the general public will certainly resent his remarks about the vices of the workers and the virtues of capitalists. But, apart from from these points, all the speeches delivered at the inaugural meeting have well served to reiterate the urgent needs of Indian businessmen and we hope the Indian Merchants' Chamber will co-operate with the newly-formed All-India Federation to impress on the public and Government alike the necessity of adopting the measures which are indispensible for furthering India's progress towards the goal of economic freedom.

A MISNOMER.

The strongest impression left on the mind after reading the Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1925-26 is that its title is a misnomer. The words "Botanical Survey" suggest that the main function of the institute they represent would be to explore the vegetation of this vast country and one would expect to read in its annual reports a connected account of the results of such explorations. As a matter of fact, as the report under review itself frankly states, "it is to be regretted that this important function of the Botanical Survey should have been neglected" and its chief business now seems to be to look after the Government Cinchona plantations and the manufacture of quinine. At page 8 of the report one reads that the amount spent on the Botanical Survey proper was Rs. 50,057 and under Cinchona Rs. 4,49,180. It would have been more appropriate to publish the report as that of the Cinchona plantations including the work of the Botanical Survey as one of the minor activities of the staff. The work on Cinchona plantations and quinine manufacture calls for no comment, except that one does not understand its connection with the Botanical Survey of India. One is surprised also to find so much work done by persons not connected in any way with the Botanical Survey included under the heading "Systematic." It is likely to create a false impression that the Botanical Survey of India is in close touch with botanists in different parts of India, which it is not. If this work which is not done by the officials of the Survey is left out of consideration, the neglect of the most important work of field exploration appears to be even grosser than the report admits.

The difficulty of inadequate staff and funds has been, of course, mentioned. One may doubt if the difficulty is likely to be removed if the botanical survey work continues to remain an insignificant adjunct of the Cinchona work. We suggest that an effort should be made to separate the Botanical survey altogether from the Cinchona Department if it is to be expected to do justice to itself. The difficulty of funds can be got over, at least partially by the Botanical Survey offering subsidies to the various Universities for carrying out the survey work in the different parts of India under their Botany departments. This would be a cheaper and more effective way of doing the survey than the present arrangement. It will make possible the enlistment of a larger number of workers at a smaller cost and incidentally help to solve the problem of unemployment of trained botanists which is seriously discouraging students from the study of Botany.

A CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE.

The Natal Indian Vigilance Association has cabled to the Viceroy appealing to him not to ratify the settlement arrived at the Round Table Conference on the Indian question in South Africa. The reason why it appeals against such ratification lies in the fear entertained by the Association that the settlement involves "the voluntary repatriation of the descendants of unindentured Indians who form the backbone of the Indian community." This news is disquieting enough and the forbearance with which Indian publicists have refrained from commenting upon it, is, indeed, admirable. Unless we have the full details of the agreement before us we have no reason to lose all hope that negotiations in South Africa came after all to nothing. But neither have we any reason to flatter ourselves that the agreement is an honourable solution to the Indian difficulty in South Africa, in face of the news which the Special Correspondent of the "Hindu" at Durban cabled to that paper, and in view of the protest to the Viceroy by the Natal Indians. The "Times of India's" strictures about the "mischievous movement" on the part "of a section of the Indian Press" in giving currency to reports regarding the Agreement are, to say the least, uncharitable. The Natal Indians know where the shoe pinches, Anglo-India and its organs of opinion do not. Indian journals will be failing in their duty to guide public opinion correctly in this matter if they do not ask it to adopt a cautious attitude regarding this question, so vital to India's self-respect.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS AND RESERVE BANK.

To the Ediotr of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to your leader in your issue of the 27th instant, where you comment on my attitude in the Assembly on the Reserve Bank question, I am afraid that the summary on the strength of which you infer that I am anxious to protect the interests of the share-holders of the Imperial Bank has been misleading. When you have an opportunity of reading my full speech in the official report, I am sure that you will perceive that I made it very clear that the interests of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank per se deserved little consideration in this matter, and I can assure you that nothing is further from my mind than to plead for the shareholders of the Imperial Bank. If I oppose the starting of a new Reserve Bank, it is only because I am convinced so far that this is not the right solution of our immediate difficulty. You regret that I "permitted myself to champion the interests of a private Banking institution, at the sacrifice of the general interests of the people." I am sure that you will not find this remark about me justified, and I hasten to write to you these few lines, so that you may not find it necessary to criticise me on the incomplete data, you have till now had available to you.—Yours etc.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
New Delhi, Jan. 30.

THE MODERN ENGLISHWOMAN.

LORD INCHCAPE'S REVELATIONS.

(BY F. K.)

The modern English woman is of a race apart. She is a new genius—a freak—a departure from the good old human stock. A throw-out of the War. What are her antecedents? We do not know, unless we say, "shell-shock" and—mum! We do not recognise her from her grandmother—if you know what I mean. As for her mother—well, you see, she not seldom imiattes her daughter. So we can recognise the likeness. As for her correspondences with her Indian sister, there are none. Indeed how could there be any when she is a new genus in herself? Therefore, we see that the modern woman is not every woman. Nor is her stock known to India.

Woman has ever been a mystery to man, although to her own sex she has ever been a tissue of transparent fraud. But the modern English woman is not mystery. She is nothing so grand. She is just a cross-word puzzle. It is agreed with some measure of truth that woman is more practical than man. Which partly explains why her mind is more mercenary than man's. In England the modern woman is so much discussed in the newspapers that even her obvious failings have come to acquire a kind of glamour. They have become fashionable. They are not censured but joked about. Apart from her sex morals, her morals in matters of common honesty are the subject of perennial chaff. Her lack of scruples have been glorified by print and publicity, by newspaper and picture post-card banter. So much so that she has seriously come to pride herself on her insouciance regarding them. The best of society ladies are not ashamed to boast of their frauds on shopkeepers, railways, and other public services. But the humour of it is that they are indignant when found out. A woman said to her friend after getting off a 'bus without paying her fare. "Did you see how that horrid conductor stared at me, as if I had not paid my penny?" "And what did you do?" asked her friend. "Oh I stared back as if I had!"

Now Lord Incheape, of the P. & O. Company, says that at the end of a voyage pillow-ships are frequently utilised by ladies as boot-bags and taken away. The replacement of such linen misappropriated by rich ladies involves the Company into a fabulous expense. He mentioned this novel use of pillow-ships made by the fair passengers,—to a lady who promptly replied. "What an excellent idea! I never thought of it-" Do men ever do such things? I think not. But I take this instance of the average man's honesty.

—But there is an excellent example of men's honesty which must be given in fairness to woman. A practical joker having money to spare sent certain sums to barristers, doctors, members of parliament, clergymen and commercial 'gents' intimating that the sums were in payment of loans long overdue. By that costly experiment he found that the average man was far from honest because he kept the sum gladly. But that, comparatively speaking, of those who returned the money, the barristers were the most honest and clergymen were the least honest.

PERSIAN CONSUL FOR BOMBAY.

On Saturday we published a statement on the authority of Egyptian papers that the present Persian Consul in Bombay would be very shortly replaced by Mirza Habibullah Khan. We are now informed on behalf of the Persian Consul that there is no truth in the statement published in Egyptian papers and that he has received no official intimation of any change.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT KHADDAR.

REPLY TO SAKLATVALA.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla gave his usual brilliant peroration at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Monday last before a vast audience. He took advantage of this opportunity to give out his views with regard to Khaddar and to reply to the remarks I had made with regard to his views a fortnight back. The statement of his views manifested a good deal of misunderstanding on his part of the Khaddar movement and Khaddar Economics. It appears he purchased different samples of Khaddar at the Sabarmati Satyagrahashram, one of which was a tea-table cloth, one was a tea-trays in the past and that the produce worth about Rs. 62. The gravamen of his attack was that there were no tea-tables or tea-troys in the past and that the production of such Khaddar pieces proved conclusively that the impact of new forces must break down the past. Mahatmaji has never said that the object of the Khaddar propaganda is to go back wholesale to the past ignoring both the present and the future. The production of Khaddar is a thing to be sought after for itself and not for taking the people of India back to the past through this sartorial avenue. The principal emphasis should be laid upon Khaddar as an instrument for removing national poverty, relieving agricultural distress and making India a self-contained country so far as her clothing requirements are concerned. It does not matter at all in Khaddar is made in different varieties to sui tthe carying modern tastes.

KHADDAR'S REAL PURPOSE.

Only a few months back a big quantity of Khaddar was purchased for a local hospital and one would not get up and say that just because these hospitals were not known in the past Khaddar should not be supplied to them. A man or a woman may utilise Khaddar for even the latest creations of fashion according to London or Parsis fashion-plates and there are not lacking instances of English ladies having used Khaddar for their growns. Khaddar is of such a catholic character that it lends itself to any use. It may be used by the lowly peasant and his wife for their rustic clothing or it may be used even by a millionnaire and his wife moving about in a Rolls-Royce. Its appeal is general and its democracy lies in bringing the rich and the poor on the same platform, bringing even the Hindus and the Muslims together as it actually did during the palmy days of 1921-22 when all the distinctions of castes or creeds were obliterated in a vast sea of milk-white Khaddar everywhere without any communal or religious distinctions in the shape of head dress, etc., to mark the different units out: The attack of Mr. Saklatwalla was therefore wide off the mark as it wanted to impute to Khaddar a programme which it has never got.

BACK TO THE PAST.

I admit that there is a cry, a very genuine and real cry, of "go back to the past," just as there is a cry, a very earnest cry, even in the United States of America, of "go back to the land." There are similar movements even on the Continent, specially in Germany, of 'going back to Nature,' even sometimes to the extent of doing away with all the clothing. All these movements are a reaction against a too-presumptuous, cruel and all-devouring industrialism carried to its extreme. It is felt to be a sort of a monster nightmare from which the human soul tries to wrest its freedom and liberty again by breathing fresh air outside. Industrialism is identified with the present times and so wherever there is a movement of revolt against in-

Continued on page 10.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A Grave Warning.

The National Joint Labour Council, the British Labour Council for Chinese Freedom and the Independent Labour Party are all well-meaning British organisations which do not regard the policy of coercing China as the right one for the British Government to pursue if they really want peaceful relation to develop between that country and Great Britain. But there are Imperialally minded Labour leaders in England who do not dissent from the Baldwin Governments' view that concentration of British forces in China is a necessary preliminary to peace. Mr. Eugene Chen regards this view as an indication of "war neurosis" in Britain and in his frank and spirited reply to the Independent Labour Party and the other bodies which had protested to him their sympathy and showered upon him their advice he warns them that the massing of British forces in China will only mean that "the disablement of British trade and commerce" are bound to continue. This is a reminder to Britain that the boycott is considered by Chinese Nationalism to be a far more effective weapon for the attainment of its object than the battleship. Britain can use force but the refusal on the part of the Chinese to buy her goods must ultimately bring Britain to her senses.

"Immoral Transaction".

The Chinese Nationalists will receive with great satisfaction the news that Mahatma Gandhi has in his protest against sending Indian troops to China "to suppress China's bid for freedom" given expression to the view of his countrymen that they are no party to this "immoral transaction" under which an Empire can use the troops of a Dependency to further the interests of its capitalists. "Let the struggling Chinese know", he says in his article in "Young India," "that our soldiers will go to China only because we are if possible more helpless than they". Is it, by the way, because of her consciousness that the transaction is "immoral" that Britain ridicules the suggestion that her quarrel with China should be referred to the League of Nations? As the whole world knows, the League is, after all, an "Anglo-French Institute". Why is it that although conscious of her domination of the League with the help of her ally France, Britain is unwilling that China should expose her doings in that country at Geneva? But how long can Britain continue this hush hush policy in Europe in regard to her Imperialist adventures in the East?

Amazing Indifference.

The Government of India delay the publication of the Fiji report for some inscrutable reason. In reply to an interpellation in the Assembly Mr. Bhore says that their attitude that the representation offered to Indians in the Fiji Council was inadequate has suffered no modification. Yet they do not want to delay the acceptance of the offer made to them by the Fiji Government in this matter, because they do not want "to incur the risk of the offer being withdrawn". Mr. Bhore's language is a clear indication that the Government of India are willing to be brow-beaten by the Fiji Government, although they ought to know that public opinion will be heartily with them if they will put up a strong fight for Indian rights in Fiji. Their attitude to-day is in sad contrast to the one they professed in their resolution of 1921 in regard to those rights and can only be described as amazingly indifferent.

A Superfluous Post.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well to enter a strong protest backed by arguments which Government will find it difficult to rebut against the proposal of the Bombay Port Trust to make the post of the Deputy Chairman of the Trust a permanent one. When this proposal came up before the Trustees in November last, the Indian members were unanimous in voting against it. In complete disregard of their weighty argument that it was a wrong kind of retrenchment to make the post of an officer permanent whose duty it was to suggest retrenchments in the bloated expenditure of the Trust, the European members approved the proposal to make the post which carries a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month a permanent one. The retrenchment effected so far in the Trust's expenditure has meant reduction in the wages bill of its Indian employees to the extent of 15 lakhs a year, but its European staff is left untouched. The tall poppies remain and flourish and have the prospect of an addition to their number. The small ones are ruthlessly cut down. The Government of Bombay owe it to the public to veto the proposal for the Deputy Chairman's post unless they want it to believe that retrenchment means more jobs for Europeans on high salaries. The decision to make the post of the Deputy Superintendent a permanent one was arrived at despite the opposition of the Indian Trustees and this fact brings into relief the urgency of revising the constitution of the Board so as to secure an effective Indian majority.

After the Event.

Ever since the form, the material and the size of the Dadabhai statue were decided by the Committee entrusted with the work we have been constantly suggesting the necessity for sober thought on the subject of the site for the statue. But its importance was lost upon the Committee. Immediately we heard of the present site, selected by it, for the statue we expressed in unambiguous terms our protest against the inartistic setting and uncongenial surroundings which the "Indian Daily Mail" now recognises as an "incongruity." For months past we have been repeatedly pointing out the incongruity. It was not, as our evening contemporary seems to suggest, an oversight. The Committee has been deliberately unfair to the architect, who designed the pedestal, to the sculptor who fashioned the statue and to the public who placed their confidence in their intelligence and common sense. Closer acquaintance with the haphazard procedure adopted all along by the Committee would soon disclose its indifference towards questions of art and national sentiment. It is the same Committee that at first proposed not to entrust the work to an Indian sculptor. It is the same Committee that even now remains oblivious of the logic that demands that a statue erected in honour of an Indian patriot ought to be inscribed not merely in an alien language but also in a language intelligible to the bulk of his countrymen. It is not that the statue has been, by the Committee's light-hearted attitude rendered, as the "Indian Daily Mail" wisely observes, "rather insignificant." If art is to honor the memory of great patriots, let us hope memorial committeees in future will respect both art and national sentiment. The actions of the Dadabhai Memorial Committee are a warning. The suggestion made by the "Indian Daily Mail" about a canopy for the statue designed suitably, is helpful and should be practicable. And, even more practicable is the necessary inscription in vernacular.

"Shameful Manoeuvre."

While commenting on what we took to be the ominous silence of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta regarding the shameful manouvre adopted by the Finance Member in postponing the consideration of the Ratio Bill, we expressed a doubt if the Press message had reported him accurately. We are, therefore, now gratified to learn that Mr. Mehta did denounce the Government policy on this score also and described as "a terminological inexactitude" Sir Basil Blackett's statement that the House wanted to discuss the Currency Bill after the Budget. Upon this the Finance Member immediately climbed down and admitted that his understanding was at fault. Two more Swarajists, Messrs. Rangaswamy and Shanmukham Chetty, followed in the same strain and this led Sir Alexander Muddiman to intervene. We, therefore, gladly exculpate the Congress Party from any fault in this connection and congratulate its members on making common cause with the leaders of the other parties in exposing the tactics of the Finance Member. We also publish elsewhere extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Mehta who has always distinguished himself by severely criticising all the financial bunghings of the Government of India.

Men and Matters.

Interviewed recently by the W. I. A. A., Mr. Kelly, the Police Commissioner, resented the soft impeachment that motorists were put up before the courts for exceeding the speed limit of 20 miles an hour.

* * *

Mr. Kelly's explanation contains really the truth of the case. Motorists are charged for rash and negligent driving and not for mere excess of speed limit,—circumstances alter cases, and there may be occasions when driving at excessive speed may amount to rashness, in view of the general state of traffic at the time.

* * *

Of course, the interview could not end without the visitors putting in a sly dig against the traffic constable—they want a white patch, it appears, on the road where he is expected to stand so as to find him out easily—as though his white coat were not white enough for those who have eyes to see. They'll be asking for semaphore signalling next, I presume.

* * *

Motorists generally regard the traffic constable as their pet aversion. They look daggers at the poor fellow, grumbling and mumbling when he signals against them—as though he held them up for the fun of the thing and not for their benefit after all.

* * *

Excessive taxation carries its own Nemesis with it. The iniquitous dues levied by the Port Trust ought by this time to be an object-lesson to everybody. Ports like Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and smaller ports are attracting trade which has been scared away from Bombay by high duties. It is found cheaper to import sugar from these smaller ports and bring it along by rail to Bombay "mirabil edictu," isn't it? And so like the stupid fellow in the fable we are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

* * *

Of two evils always choose the lesser; so the captain of the 'Emden' thought an impromptu douche from his hose pipe was more conducive to the safety of the crowd than the inevitable ducking in the sea with perhaps fatal results.

* * *

There's nothing new under the sun, however—and mob psychology is the same all the world over. In Bombay, an alarm of fire once drew a swarm of people who in great terror besieged the firemen—these latter worthies were compelled, willy-nilly to turn away from the fire and give the rabble the washing of their lives.

* * *

Speaking at the Bihar Vidyapith Convocation Mahatma Gandhi said, interalia, that he would be satisfied, if from the ranks of national students they could produce just one ideal student and one ideal teacher. Thinking over it, one feels that Mahatma is always in his best vein, when addressing students, who are citizens of the morrow. It is a beautiful thought expressed in a few grains of language and containing a ton of wisdom.

* * *

Mr. Natarajan scored a real triumph the other day at the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Lamington Road, when talking about the ethics of journalism. Some of his observations are worth while keeping in tabloid form e.g. "The easiest thing to write is invective."
(We commend this to the profession with apologies to Dalal Street).

"The whole duty of an Indian journalist is to make his journal an instrument for the constant diffusion of good will and harmony among the several communities which, in the dispensation of Providence, have made their home in this land."

"To be a good and successful journalist one must be the master of his job and not make the job his master."—This from Sir Stanley Reed who presided.

* * *

Mr. Natarajan struck the proper note when he said that journalism is the most democratic profession. This is the most encouraging aspect of the profession, in a country where you can't hope to be any thing unless you are in the heaven-born service or have a big god-father to pull you up. The journalist, however, may start at the bottom, as a wrecker of paper and spiller of ink, but if he has pep and grit, he can hope to sit one day in the editorial chair and control the impulses of mighty millions who derive inspiration from the Press.

* * *

Nautical training is an avenue which yet remains to be explored. Sir Charles Innes, replying to a member, said that no institutions in nautical training had been started by the Government of India. Here in Bombay, spade work in this direction is being done by Sir Mahomed Yusuf's school at Nava island which is just keeping its head above water without Government bladders. It is up to our local Council to see that an institution like this, which is really breaking new ground does not die of inanition.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S MOTION CARRIED.

"TERRORISM ON THE OTHER SIDE."

STRONG INDICTMENT OF ORDINANCE REGIME.

ASSEMBLY DECLARES FOR RELEASE OF DETENUS.

Yet another defeat awaited Government on Thursday when there was a full dress debate on the release of Bengal detenus.

Almost all the members and especially Mr. Goswami and Mr. Chowdary exposed the hollowness of Government pretensions by beating Lord Lytton on his own grounds.

Sir Alexander Muddiman's reply was more an apologia than a defence wherein he repeated the Viceregal platitudes regarding conditional release following declarations of good conduct.

Pandit Motilal's motion for release was carried by a majority. Though the Government usually sleeps over such motions, lobby talks indicate as if something will be done.

WILL GOVERNMENT RESPOND?

DELHI, Feb. 3.

(From Our Special Representative.)

The House met to-day in a very surcharged atmosphere as an important resolution for release of Bengal detenues was to come up for discussion. The honour of moving this national resolution fell to Mr. Jogiah of the Congress Party. It was expected that all the non-official parties in the House would unite and would powerfully voice forth their united demand. When Mr. Jogiah rose to address the House on his resolution, there was pin-drop silence. He delivered his speech in a manner quite worthy of his experience and sovriety of outlook. Of course his reference to Lord Carmichael's opinion was very relevant and very cleverly put.

Thereafter Pandit Motilaljee moved his amendment that concentrated its attention on the open trial of detenus or their unconditional release, and not with the regulations referred to in the resolution. This amendment that was discussed last night elicited the entire support of Mr. Jinnah and his party. That is why Mr. Jinnah did not speak to-day. But he and his party voted in favour of it. Panditjee's speech was pitched in his usual way. Unlike on most occasions Panditjee warmed up, and in sincere tones indicated that his amendment was the moral indictment of a country. He concluded by boldly declaring as the leader of the Congress Party, "until you remove this stain, this ugly stain, on your administration we are not in a mood to care for the Royal Statutory Commission."

When the Home Member rose to speak the House grew very attentive. He made out his case, and by way of data he recited a tale of the revolutionary crimes ever since 1922.

When the House met after lunch Lalajee spoke. He imported plenty of emotion and vehemence.

Among others who spoke after Lalajee, Mr. Goswamy easily made a mark. His delivery was correct and he admirably "rubbed in" the episode of Lord Lytton's interviews with the non-officials of Bengal. He did it all very well indeed.

But really the speech of the day, one that was enthusiastically cheered by non-official benches and was much admired by the Treasury benches was that of Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudry. The motion was put and carried by a majority of '3.

Though usually the Government sleeps over such motions it looks as if something will be done. This opinion is shared by the Lobby correspondent of the "Pioneer." That is why the entire tone of the official speeches were cast in a tone that was different from the one exhibited last year. It is very significant indeed Mr. Donovan, one of the ablest speakers on the Treasury benches and hailing from Bengal did not contribute anything to this day's debate. Perhaps the Government would release most of the prisoners who, would give an undertaking that they would not in future concern themselves with revolutionary crime. That is the attitude of the Government now, and before long something will be done. But, however, I can say that now the Government would be "moving in the matter."

DIFFICULTIES OF PILGRIMS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

When the Legislative Assembly met this morning with the first batch of non-official resolutions on the agenda paper, the public galleries were crowded, and the whole chamber presented an animated appearance. Though the question of Bengal detenus has been discussed on many occasions, public interest seems to remain unabated. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was a distinguished visitor. Mr. Gopalaswami Iyer, official member from Madras, was sworn in, vice Mr. Littlehailes resigned.

The questions asked were mostly those which were not allowed previously owing to the fact that the members concerned had not taken the oath of allegiance. Mr.

Replying to Mr. Doraswami Iyengar, Mr. Parsons admitted that a certain amount of inconvenience was caused to Hindu pilgrims by the absence of railway communication to Badri Narayan. He informed the House that the proposal for a railway from Rishikesh to Karanprayag was under consideration.

FOREIGN COAL FOR RAILWAYS.

In reply to another question put by Mr. Doraswami Iyengar, Mr. Parsons said that, during 1925-26, no railway in India except the railways of Jodhpur, Gondal and Cutch States consumed foreign coal. Government were not aware of the reasons which induced these States to purchase foreign coal.

Sir Basil Blackett informed the House that the question of replacing the present system of pension by introduction of the provident fund system in the case of Government employees, was still under consideration. Some time would elapse before a decision was arrived at, on a complicated question like that. The local Governments had not yet been addressed on the matter.

Replying to Doraswami Iyengar, the Home Member said that the mere fact that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose had been elected to the Bengal Council did not afford sufficient grounds for his release.

After interpellations, the President announced that the Governor-General has approved of the election of Mr. Yakub as Deputy President of the Assembly. (Applause.)—A. P.

RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S MOTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah next moved his resolution regarding the political detenas. In moving the resolution, he said that he was not going to press Clause B in the resolution regarding amnesty to political prisoners.

The President: I wish to know what the honourable member means by saying that he does not press Clause B?

Mr. Jogiah: I move the clause also but I do not speak upon it.

A LAWLESS LAW.

Continuing, Mr. Jogiah said that these old regulations were passed at a time when the British were looking upon every thing in the country with suspicion and when there were still the echoes of the Nepal and Maratha wars. Lord Carmichael, once Governor of Bengal, on one occasion, speaking about these regulations, said he was satisfied with the guilt of deportees but was not able to satisfy courts of law. Such being the case, is it in consonance with the sense of British justice to keep still on the Statute Book these lawless laws? Three conditions were essential even according to these regulations to deport men. Firstly, there must be a likelihood of disturbances between the British and Foreign States, secondly a likelihood of the tranquility being broken between Native States and the British Government and thirdly, internal commotion. At present there was no likelihood of any of these three conditions being broken by the deportees or having been broken by them.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S AMENDMENT.

At twelve noon, Pandit Motilal Nehru rose to move his amendment to the resolution tabled by Mr. Jogiah on the detenus. In doing so he asked the permission of the Chair to move as no notice of it had been given in time according to the rules. Pandit Motilal said his amendment only embodied the text of the resolution which appeared in the order paper in the name of Pandit Nilkantha Das. The amendment

(Continued on page 9.)

CUTCH DEPUTATION REACHES MANDVI.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ACCORDED.

MAHARAO TO MEET MEMBERS TO-DAY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Feb. 3.

Steamer "Netravati", conveying the second half of the Cutchi Deputation consisting of Messrs. Lakhamidas Ravji Tarsee, Velaji Lakhamsi Napu, Shivadas Champsi, Gulamhusein Sonawala and Meshri arrived at Cutch Mandvi to-day noon. It was received on steamer by local leaders present, among whom were Messrs. Gonsai, Laxmighar Ridhigar, Visanji Kalyanji, Ramaji Tejpal, Abdulabhai Mahamadbhai, Maneklal Purushotam Gopaldas, Khimji Velji and Pradhan. The members of the Deputation were garlanded.

The State had sent its motor launch "Lady Curzon". On the launch the Deputation was received by State Officials, Messrs. Jadavaji Bapubhai Budhabhatti, Motor Superintendent, Harilal, Assistant Vahivatdhar, Mandvi, Issakbhai Water Police Inspector.

On the pier the deputation was received by Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas, Budhabhatti Anatani Nanalal Upadhya, Purshottam Dhanji, and Premji Chanda. The members were taken in procession through narrow and zigzag roads and lanes to its destination, Ridhagharji Muth. On its way the deputation was greeted by crowds of people. The members of the deputation spoke very highly of the comforts and arrangements made on steamer by Kanji Jadavaji, agent of the steamer company.

The members of the deputation are guests of State.

PUBLIC SUPPORT.

A crowded meeting was held in Bhatia Mahajanwadi this evening to welcome the Cutchi Conference Deputatoin. Muljibhai Matani presided. The meeting passed resolutions welcoming and supporting the deputation in its demands and requesting the Maharao to redress grievances.

MAHARAO IN MANDVI.

The Maharao has specially come to Mandvi from Bhuj to receive the deputation, though it is freely talked in the town that there is greater activity and public spirit in Bhuj, and to avoid the deputation coming in contact with people and knowing the real affairs the Maharao has come to Mandvi.

TO MEET MAHARAO TO-DAY.

A private meeting of the members of the deputation was held where a draft address was hotly discussed. Some changes were suggested. The president half yielded, and some alteration was made.

The deputation will wait upon the Maharao to-morrow. The time is not yet given.

CAIRO-KARACHI THROUGH AIR SERVICE.

BEGINS ON 6TH APRIL.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Through air service between Cairo and Karachi will begin on 6th April. This will mean that seven days will be saved regularly on the total transit time of the passengers and mails between England and India. The aeroplane journey of 2500 miles from Cairo to Karachi will at first occupy three and a half days, passengers spending nights at Gaza, Basra and Bundar Abbas. But the time will very shortly be reduced to three days, while subsequent extensions to night-flying will still further reduce the time.—Reuter.

WORKERS' RALLY TO FASCIST REGIME

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Rome.—It is semi-officially stated that a meeting at Milan of the organisers of the Workers' Unions who had formerly considerable control over the policy of the General Federation of Labour which the Fascists dissolved, decided to support the corporate State and labour programme proposed by the Fascists. The statement adds that the decision signifies a rally of the Workers' Trade Unions to the Fascist regime. It is considered all the more important because some of the signatories hitherto belonged to the Official Socialist Party, notably Deputy Daragona, leader of the Socialist Party, head of the former General Federation of Labour.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND

LONDON, Feb. 3.

H. M. the King has approved the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Herbert Goodwin as Governor of Queensland in succession to Sir Mathew Nathan.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—Havas Agency says: Despatch from Beirut states that Hassan Atrash, the Chief of the Rebel family of Atrash has submitted to the French authorities.—Reuter's Special.

CANTONESE MOVE TOWARDS SHANGHAI.

ANXIETY IN BRITISH CIRCLES.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING CALLED.

LONDON, February 3.

It is learned authoritatively in London that as a result of the reports now received from Mr' O'Malley regarding the latest stage of conversations with Mr. Chen, fresh instructions will, probably be sent to Hankow to-day. It is declared that the conversations will obviously take entirely new turn as a result of the sudden change in Mr. Chen's attitude. The real question at the moment is the immediate threat to Shanghai, the most important consideration being how to fill the gap in the arrangements for defence of life in case of necessity. No reply has yet been sent to the Note from the Peking Government.—Reuter.

REPORTED MOVE TOWARDS SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3.

It is peristently reported that the Cantonese intend making a drive on Shanghai for the purpose of occupying the city before the British troops arrive.—Reuter's Special.

DEFLECTION OF TROOPS.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, February 3.

It is learned that a special Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, when the question of deflecting troops proceeding to Shanghai will be discussed.—Reuter.

CALL OF U. S. FOR VOLUNTEERING SERVICE IN CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

New York.—The military authorities have called on ex-service men, or especially promising recruits to volunteer for service in China with the American forces at Tientsin.—Reuter.

TO DISEMBARK IN HONKONG.

LONDON, February 3.

Hong-Kong.—The Suffolk Regiment arriving to-morrow will disembark here.—Reuter.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

While no official information is as yet obtainable in regard to the Cabinet discussions about China yesterday, newspapers agree in the belief that the British policy is unchanged. There is no confirmation of the New York report that Shanghai Defence Force may be diverted to Hongkong and Weihaiwai. The press is almost solidly behind the Government.—Reuter's Special.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

MINISTERS CONFER WITH SIR AUSTEN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Following a special meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon to discuss the situation in China, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Balfour and other Ministers conferred with Sir Austen Chamberlain at the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

AN ACT OF COERCION.

CONCENTRATION OF BRITISH FORCES AT SHANGHAI

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Hankow.—The text of Mr. Chen's statemen to Mr. O'Malley mentioned yesterday says that since the negotiations regarding the future status of the British Concession at Hankow began on 12th January there has been singular concentration of armed British forces on Shanghai with the alleged object of protection of British lives and property. "It is significant that although the Japanese and Americans have large and vital interests in the same place they have not found it necessary to resort to the massing for forces." The Cantonese Government's manifesto of 22nd January declared their intention of settling by negotiation of agreement on all questions relating to Treaties, including the future status of the Shanghai International Settlement which the Cantonese Government never contemplated forcibly occupying. It was believed that this would lead to the cessation, at least the slowing down, of the massing of British forces in China.

Accordingly, the Cantonese Government decided to ignore what might appear to be not merely a menacing but provocative British operation. Mr. Chen told Mr. O'Malley on 27th January that although the British proposals envisaged only a fragmentary revision of China's Treaty servitudes the Cantonese Government were prepared to discuss them, provided the ddiscussion was held in an atmosphere free from intimidation that was necessarily involved in the present concentration of the British fighting forces. But the continued concentration of the British forces and also certain military information regarding the British plan of war operations in China which had come to the knowledge of the Cantonese Government made it impossible to regard the British concentration at Shanghai except as an act of coercion of the Chinese nationalism to sign any agreement. Under these circumstances it would be tantamount to signing under duress of force, and no agreement so signed could be real and effective. The Nationalist Government must await the ending of this period or duress before authorising its signature to any agreement concerning the British Concession at Hankow. This period could be ended immediately or at any time by the British Government re-envisaging effect on the Chinese mind of the present concentration of military and naval forces at Shanghai.—Reuter.

WANTED CESSATION. OF WAR NEUROSIS.

MR. CHEN'S PLAINSPEAKING TO BRITISH LABOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Independent Labour Party has received a cable from Mr. Chen enclosing a copy of his statement to Mr. O'Malley on the breaking off of negotiations. Mr. Chen's cable which is a reply to the cables from the National Joint Labour Council, the British Labour Council for Chinese Freedom and Independent Labour Party, assures them of the desire of his Government to negotiate a peaceful settlement, relying on "British labour to assist in controlling the adventurous elements of the British Government."

Mr. Chen says the settlement of the question of the Hankow Concession can be reached immediately if there is a cessation of the "War atmosphere and the war neurosis created by the menacing concentration on Shanghai of the most powerful forces that England have massed in China since the opium wars."

He concludes: "If the massing of forces expresses the governing mind that feeds on the bodies of slaughtered men it is to be feared that the disablement of British trade and commerce will continue until British labour is entrusted with the task of arresting the British decline in Far Asia."

Mr. Chen's statement to Mr. O'Malley concludes: "It should not be difficult to recreate a situation which will enable the settlement of the Hankow Concession question in the circumstances that might well inaugurate a new era in the relations between Nationalist China and England as a trading power.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

"SHAMELESSLY USED TO CRUSH OTHER PEOPLE'S FREEDOM."

MAHATMAJI'S SPIRITED PROTEST.

In the leading article in the latest number of "Young India," Mahatma Gandhi protests against sending Indian troops to China "to suppress China's bid for freedom." He deplores India's being "held in bondage not merely for the sake of her own exploitation but that of her neighbours, near and distant."

He is glad that the Working Committee of the Congress has "washed its hand clean of the immoral transaction" and warns, finally, that "no nation that is prepared to pay the price can be baulked of her freedom, and it is well with China as she seems to be prepared to pay the price".

BRITISH MASTERY INTOLERABLE.

In an article entitled "Our Helplessness" Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

So the fiat has gone forth that India is to send Indian soldiers to China, in reality to aid in suppressing China's bid for freedom, ostensibly to protect the foreigners. The Legislative Assembly had no voice in the matter. It had not even the power to express its academic opinion. The Viceroy considered it inexpedient for the Assembly to do so. That was enough to prevent the Assembly from voicing its feelings.

And yet it is as vital a matter as could be imagined for the members of the Assembly not merely to discuss but to direct India's foreign policy. Our helplessness becomes never so apparent as when Indian soldiers are shamelessly used to crush other people's freedom. Indeed, India is the key to the exploitation of the Asiatic and other non-European races of the Earth. She is held under bondage not merely for the sake of her own exploitation but that of her neighbours near and distant.

No wonder the Viceroy was emphatic and unequivocal in his pronouncement that for any advance upon the so-called reforms, India had to wait on the British Parliament on bended knee. She is to expect nothing as of right. Historical events have given Britain the mastery over India and she means to retain it as long as she can. Every reform has to be subject to that one supreme condition.

Here then there is an outlook which no self-respecting Indian can accept. British mastery is the one thing that India cannot tolerate. It was to make this position absolutely clear that the 'Independents' fought at Gauhati for unequivocal independence for the country. That it could not be had for the moment did not matter much to them. They wanted the nation to realise that goal and no other.

Men like me cling to their faith in human nature and expect to bend even the haughty English spirit all appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. But whether it be Dominion status or any other, they do not want to be *under* the British Government; they want absolute equality. They, not the English Government, should be able to say what their soldiers will do, where they will go.

This real vital power is not to be had through working the reforms *now*. That power has to come from within and from the bottom. It is then possible to work any constitution. To-day it is impossible to work any constitution with effect. We have not the internal capacity. We have not got the needed influence over the people. That influence can only come through real selfless service. So long as we fail to realise this central fact, every one of our activities must ultimately turn to nothingness.

Let not the impatient reader laugh when I mention the spinning wheel in this connection. I hold that it is impossible for us to establish a living vital connection with the masses unless we will work for them, through them and in their midst, not as their patrons but as their servants.

Let the impatient reader know that these masses for whom he is called upon to work, in whose name he would like to speak, are underfed, underclothed and living for the most part in enforced idleness. Let the Viceregal embargo on the Chinese resolution and His Excellency's frank pronouncement about reforms open our eyes to the stern reality.

It is well that the Working Committee of the Congress has washed its hands clean of the immoral transaction which the impending departure of Indian soldiers for China is. Let the struggling Chinese know that our soldiers will go to China only because we are if possible more helpless than they. This is not the first time that Indian soldiers will go to China to suppress her freedom. Lowes Dickinson by his immortal letters of John Chinaman has shown us how Indian soldiers were taken to China to impose opium upon her. We know what the Powers miscalled Christian have done in China. But no nation that is prepared to pay the price can be baulked of her freedom for ever. And it is well with China, as she seems to be prepared to pay the price required.

NEGOTIAIONS POSTPONED NOT BROKEN OFF?

"CHEN NOT A FREE AGENT," SAYS. "THE TIMES."

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

The signature of the draft agreement regarding the future status of the British Concession at Hankow has been postponed by Mr. Eugene Chen on the ground that he was unable to sign while the British forces were being landed at Shanghai. This does not necessarily mean that negotiations have been broken off. The news has been received with calm, and it is recognised that it does not in any way affect the validity of those principles of the broad and modern policy in regard to China which the British Government have definitely laid down.

"The Times" says:—"When towards the end of last week Mr. Chen agreed to draft with Mr. O'Malley on the basis of the latest British proposals an agreement over the status of the Nankow Concession he know perfectly well that the British Government were sending troops to protect their nationals in Shanghai, if necessary against the kind of mob violence that had already been exercised in Hankow, and he formulated a protest against the despatch of troops, but at the same time he agreed to negotiate. Now he has suddenly held up the negotiations on the pretext that the Britis hGovernment are sending troops. From this strange proceeding, the deduction may fairly be drwn that Mr. Eugene Chen is not altogether a free agent."—B. O. W.

BREAK-DOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Commenting on the Chinese situation

(Continued on page 10.)

A SHORT-LIVED MINISTRY.

WHY SIR ABDUR RAHIM RESIGNED.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD LYTTON.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Sir Abdur Rahim with the previous permission of the Governor has authorised the Associated Press to publish the correspondence that passed between Lord Lytton and himself regarding the formation of a Ministry in Bengal.

LORD LYTTON'S LETTER.

In his letter dated January 24th to Sir Abdur Rahim, His Excellency says:—"I appointed you a Minister on condition that within the course of a few days you could satisfy me that if I appointed as your colleague the Hindu whom you recommend to me, the Ministry so composed would be assured of a majority in the Legislative Council. The only difference between us is as to the meaning of the words "within a few days" and as to the use you were to make of the time so allowed to you. You are under the impression that these "few days" were to be spent in inducing a sufficient number of Hindus to support you and you claim that the time given to you should be long enough to enable you to secure the support of as many members of the Legislative Council as possible. If this were what I intended I should agree with you that it would be unreasonable to expect you to make such progress in the course of three or even four days. That, however, was not my intention.

The time I proposed to give you was for the purpose, not of converting opinion, but of ascertaining the existing opinion. This can be very easily done and there is only one way in which you can satisfy me. The entire Hindu opinion in the Council is divided into three clearly recognised groups with acknowledged leaders. The Swarajist group is known to be hostile to any Ministry, so they can be ignored. The Responsivist group has, through their leader Mr. Chakravarthy, refused to co-operate with you, therefore they can also be ruled out. There remains the Liberal group which follows Sir Provash Mitter. All you have to do is to see Sir Provash and ask him whether his group is prepared to co-operate with you and, if so, with what Hindu as your colleague and on what terms If they refuse you have no alternative but to inform me that you cannot satisfy my condition and must tender your resignation. If they agree, you must consider whether you can accept their nominee and their conditions. If you can, you must report the fact to me and if I also agree, a suitable Ministry can be formed. These negotiations can be accomplished in two or three days at the most and the result reported to me.

It is impossible for you to give the time and attention requirtd for this purpose and also to attend to the business of all Transferred Departments and it is not in the public interest that the Departments should be left without an effective administrative head, or this crisis prolonged for more than three or four days.

I have throughout these days paid scrupulous attention to your position, your prestige and to my obligations to you as a former colleague and it would distress me greatly if they were to terminate in a manner which would leave you with any feeling of soreness. But I cannot extend my consideration for you to the point of allowing you to remain Minister beyond what I consider to be a reasonable period for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the existing organised Hindu groups. I have said nothing about the Mahomedan group as I have presumed that you are well acquainted with their views."

SIR ABDUR'S REPLY.

On the following day Sir Abdur Rahim in reply, wrote a lengthy letter to His Excellency. After stating the circumstances and the condition under which he accepted office, Sir Abdur said—"You were pleased to tell me that you had put me into the position of a Parliamentary leader in England when he is asked to form a Ministry. But you know the difficult conditions in which we have to work here and how the last two attempts to form a stable Ministry failed. I am therefore unable to agree with you that three or four days time is sufficient for the purpose.

Yesterday you told me verbally, and you also suggest in your letter, that I had only to ask Sir P. C. Mitter whether he could give me a Hindu colleague and communicate his reply to you. This was certainly not what I understood originally, for if that were all, I knew, as well as you yourself, that Sir P. C. Mitter was not likely to help me in the matter, otherwise there would, indeed, have been no need for you to ask me to find a Hindu colleague.

I may mention that the whole strength of the Responsivists cum Liberal group ranges between 10 and 14 or 16 and no one can have any reasonable doubt that the Muslim group which would support the Ministry far outnumbers them. So far as Muhammadans are concerned, I have told you more than once and I repeat that my Ministry would have the support of at least 30 men out of 39. With one exception, all Muslim members have been returned to work the Reforms and most of them have been returned as supporters of my policy and programme of work and on the strength of my propaganda in the country.

You told me that Mr. Guznavi and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy had passed a resolution to the effect that they and their groups would not support my Ministry on any account. You may remember that I impressed upon you the fact that there is only one Muslim political party now in the Council and although there are two or three factions, they could not in any way affect the bulk of Muslim votes in the Council. I told you that I could not be expected to collect signatures, for my position as a leader of the community does not depend on such canvassing. You agreed with me and, with full knowledge of all the fact, called upon me to accept office. I say with confidence that even half a dozen Muslim members would not think of supporting a vote of non-confidence against me in the Council and that the Muslim votes along with the official and European votes would be sufficient in any case to uphold my Ministry.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Your Excellency suggests that I am trying to create opinion in my favour—apparently meaning—among the Hindu Responsivist cum Liberal group. You will pardon me for saying that you do me injustice in this. I am only negotiating for a suitable man and trying to come to an understanding with him so that we may work harmoniously without sacrificing any principle or interests of either community.

"You told me yesterday and also say in your letter that you could not allow all transferred departments to remain in my charge for more than three or five days and I would not be able to deal with cases poperly while I am looking for a Hindu colleague. I would not, of course, under the circumstances deal with questions of policy or with any but urgent routine matters until the second Minister is appointed, and I have sufficient experience of the work of the Government to say without hesitation that the Departments would not have suffered in any way if a second Minister were not appointed for a week or so.

I hereby resign the office of a Minister as I have not been able to find a Hindu colleague willing to accept office with me.

P. S.—I understand that a similar position has arisen in Assam where only one Minister has been placed temporarily in charge of all departments for some weeks and will continue to hold such charge until two Ministers are finally appointed"—A. P.

MR. SAKLATWALA IN BOMBAY.

ARRIVING ON SUNDAY MORNING.

According to a telegram received by a friend from Mr. Saklatwala (who has already left Delhi) he is due to return to Bombay on Sunday morning and will then proceed to Karachi.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

AS PROTEST AGAINST DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee decided last night to carry on propaganda for the boycott of British goods as a protest against the detention of youths without trial and organise public meetings as a protest against the despatch of Indian troops for China.

A Committee was formed to enquire into the health and condition of all the political prisoners and members of their families.

The Congress Committee passed a resolution welcoming Comrade "Sak."—Free Press

"SAK" AT NAGPUR.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMAJI

NAGPUR, Feb 3.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., arrived in Nagpur this morning from Delhi and was accorded a splendid reception. At the station, the Trade Union Congress, the Nagpur Municipality ad the Congress Committee were represented among other institutions and associations. He had an interview with Gandhiji this morning soon after his arrival. He will address a public meeting this evening, where admission is by tickets.—Free Press.

BUDGET SESSION OF C. P. COUNCIL.

The Budget Session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will commence on March 3 and will last for twenty days.—Free Press.

SIR S. HOARE LANDS AT CHAHBAR

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Sir Samuel Hoare's air liner landed in Chahbar at 1.30 to-day (Indian Time), and will endeavour to reach Jask before sunset.—A.P.

EARTHQUAEK SHOCKS IN SHANGHA

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3.

Pery severe earthquake shocks occured this morning, and buildings rocked for half a minute. No damage has been reported. The first shock occurred at 11-59 in the morning followed by another shock at one in the afternpon.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

MR. SEN GUPTA SICK OF SWARAJISM?

(From Our Corresdondent.)

CALCUTTA, January 29.

A Baby Week is going to be organised in this city in a big house in Theatre Road and Lord Lytton will open it on the 7th February. The Baby Week has enlisted the support and patronage of such eminent persons as the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, Sir R. N. Mukerji, K.C.S.I. K.C. V.O., Maharajah Sir Prodot Kumar Tagore, the Hon'ble Nawab Nawabali Choudhury and Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., of the Local Self-Government and Sanitary Departments of the Government of Bengal. The Week will end on the 13th February and already efficient arrangements are in progress to make it a fully successful affair. The previous Baby Weeks have clearly demonstrated the supreme utility of the shows and they were resorted to by hundreds of purdah women. The Ramkrishna Mission will give an ocular demonstration of nursing on purely indigenous lines which do not require much expense. This will be greatly appreciated by the poorer folk who will get sufficient useful knowledge in nursing.

SWARAJISTS DIVIDED.

The Swarajists of Bengal are really in a quandary and deserve more pity than anger. They are like a house divided against itself. Heaps of hot coals are being showered upon the present Secretary of the B. P. C. C. as he is not on quite good terms with the team of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. The petty and party wrangles have involved the country in blank despair and there is now no talk of village organisation and khaddar propaganda. Mr. Sen Gupta seems to have grown sick of make-believe Swarajism and his leanings are towards a sober and sincere line of constructive action. But his legs are being pulled by some of his followers who are trying to throw him into the vortex of cliquism. The mandate of the Gauhati Congress as regards the habitual wearing of home-spun is being more observed in the breach than in the observance thereof. Those young men who are really sincere to do their bit by their country are keeping these so-called leaders at arm's length and have begun spade work in some places.

TO RECEIVE MAHATMA GANDHI.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE FORMED AT BANGLORE.

BANGALORE, Feb. 3.

A reception committee with Mir Humza Hussain as President, Mr. R. Sreenivasa Iyenagar as Secretary, Sir Puttanna Chetty, Mr. Devarasivaram and many others as members had been formed to collect funds and accord a fitting welcome to Mr. Gandhi when he visits Bangalore in April.

At the National High School Mr. Sankarlal Banker and party who arrived here yesterday addressed a large gathering for popularising khaddar and appealed for funds to efficiently carry on the work of All-India Spinning Association. Later Mr. Sankarlal Banker addressed a ladies gathering in the city. They will be addressing another public meeting this afternoon at the Gandhi Maidan after which they proceed to Mysore.—A.P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

EXHUMATION OF PIR'S TOMB

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

At its meeting held last night, the Calcutta Corporation named the Mirzapore Park as Swami Shradhananda Park. A jarring note was introduced by seven Muslim Councillors who recorded their emphatic protest against the proposed change on the ground that the activities of the Swami during the latter part of his life were anti-national. 35 Councillors and Aldermen took a different view and the proposal was carried. Mr. Stuart Williams did not take part in the voting.

EXHUMATION OF PIR'S TOMB.

The House then took up the discussion on the Pir burial question. A committee appointed by the Calcutta Corporation had recommended that the body of the Pir who had been buried in a public thoroughfare should be exumed and buried somewhere else. On August 15, 1925, the Corporation authorised the Chief Executive Officer to take action in the matter. Mr. A. Razzaque wanted the Corporation not to do anything of the kind as the Muslim community felt strongly on the matter. When this came before the Corporation, the question was postponed for further discussion till after the elections were over.

CHARKAS IN SCHOOL.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, the Chief Executive Officer stated that charkas had been introduced in a few primary schools and they were at work in about a douzen schools. Twelve spinning wheels had already been purchased and would shortly be distributed. The Education Officer had been instructed to introduce more charkas in the schools in accordance with the recommendation of the Corporation.—Free Press.

Rugby.—Details have been received of an air collision which occurred on Tuesday over the sea, off Benhaigsa, Malta. The machines were Fairey 3 D Seaplane and Fairey Flycatcher. Both fell into the sea after the collision. The pilot of Fairey Flycatcher, Flying Officer Mills was killed. The pilot of the other machine Flying Officer Howlett, was uninjured, but his two companions, Wing-Commander Cook and Flight-Sergeant Worster, were slightly hurt.—B.O.W.

FRESH DISTURBANCE IN BALUCHISTAN.

DUST STORMS IN SIND & RAJPUTANA

SIMLA, Feb. 3.

A fresh western disturbance has been active in Baluchistan where nearly general rain has fallen. It has also caused dust-storms in Sind and Rajputana. The disturbance over North-East India has passed away after causing a few light falls of rain in Assam. The chief amounts are: Quetta quarter inch; Kalat and Panjgar half; Pasni two.

The temperature is above normal in North-East India.

Forecast: Extension into Kashmir and to the Frontier Hills.—A. P.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU. ORPHANAGE.

HELP FROM THE CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday afternoon with Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in the chair, consideration was given to a letter written by the Joint Honorary Secretaries and Managing Trustees of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Chowpatty, Bombay to the President of the Corporation on September 29, 1926. In their letter the writers traced the history of the foundation of the institution and drew the attention of the Corporation to the precarious financial condition of the institution to which two industrial concerns have been attached. Concluding they said that they would be very grateful if the Corporation would vote a substantial contribution as a permanent grant.

The Corporation had by their resolution of November 15, forwarded the letter to the Commissioner for report, offering his remarks, the Commissioner said:

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 8554 of 15th November 1926, forwarding for my remarks a copy of a letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries and Managing Trustees of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, applying for financial help towards the maintenance of the Orphanage, and to say that the institution is a useful one and I believe fairly well managed. It runs two departments, printing and hosiery, on a fairly large scale, the turnover being about Rs. 3,000 per mensem in these two branches. To subsidise the institution would appear to be tantamount to giving these two commercial undertakings an unfair advantage. Apart from this point and the question of financial stringency, I think the institution is one of a class which can only be sucessfully run if there is enough private enthusiasm behind it to ensure its proper working. This existed in the past and there is no reason why there should not be found in the future, persons to do the work formerly done by Seth Ruttonsey Moolji and Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor. In the circumstances I think that the application for financial assistance should be refused."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supporting the request of the Orphanage Authorities argued that if the Corporation gave voluntary help to some institutions it ought to help the deserving institutions also. The one in question did not approach them for help till it could collect its own funds but when it was impossible to secure donations due to depression, it had approached for help.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved that a donation of Rs. 1,200 per annum for the Orphanage be recommended to the Corporation.

It was however resolved to adopt the Commissioner's report and record the letter of the Orphanage authorities.

WANTED A SHARE-HOLDERS ASSOCIATION.

MR. JHABVALA'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The investing public of Bombay are grateful to you for occasionally ventilating their grievances through your esteemed journal and especially affording space to detailed reports of the general meetings of the Joint Stock Companies. From all these it must be realized by the investors that unless they band themselves together in a large force to carry on continual agitation against armed capitalism fortified with such legislation as the Companies' Act and all such sorts of protection given by Government, no effective measure can ever be adopted for the redress of their grievances. I do not want here to emphasise how the Agents, Directors and others interested in the running of a Joint Stock concern treat the investors on whose capital they trade; for that is writ large on the pages of industrial history of Bombay. But what I am concerned with is how to remedy the present ill. I have heard every share-holder telling me that there should be a share-holders' Association and I too believe in the value of existence of such a one. But the misfortune is that these share-holders do not join together.

May I, therefore, through this appeal to such of the share-holders as are desirous of joining in a Share-holders' Association to write to me or to meet me so that I can enlist their sympathies in the foundation of such an Association whose constitution, I have drafted. I am prepared to work free for such an Association for I believe that such service is the service not only of a helpless class of people among us, but also to the industrial cause of our land.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

London.—The Duchess of Bedford was one of the passengers in a successful trial flight of number four Hercules newest Cairo-Karachi air liner which with number five now being constructed, will leave for Cairo on February 23rd.—Reuter.

AIMING A PISTOL AT THE ASSEMBLY.

MISCHIEVOUS POSTPONEMENT OF RATIO BILL.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S SPEECH.

We give below extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta when the Finance Member made his motion for circulating the Reserve Bank Bill:

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:—Sir, I support the motion for circulation of this Bill. I wish the Finance Member had, at this stage at any rate, contented himself with having made a mere motion to that effect without adding a provocative speech to it; I am afraid he has a knack, happy or unhappy, of provoking unnecessary opposition when he might well avoid it. As he has gone into matters which are more or less controversial, I feel compelled to make a few observations on some of his statements. His first statement which I want to contradict is that anybody had been approached, at any rate on this side of the House, who had told the Finance Member that we were willing that the discussion on the Currency Bill should be postponed till the Budget. This is, to quote Mr. Wintson Churchill's well-known phrase, "a terminological inexactitude." It is wholly incorrect. So far as these Benches are concerned, nobody has given him to understand anything of the kind, and I am amazed that he should have made a statement like this without proper foundation.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: I regret that my understanding is at fault.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: One of the misstatements is then withdrawn?

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: I have not withdrawn it; I said my understanding must have been at fault.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: It is clear from this that he, at least, is willing that the discussion should be postponed till the Budget and the reasons are quite obvious. He could present the budget on the one hand on the basis of 1s. 6d. and the Bill on the other and will then say "Gentlemen, here is the Budget which hangs on this Bill. You shall pass this or this Budget shall be a deficit Budget. You will have no provincial contributions remitted. You will have more taxation to undergo. Pass this Bill or this penalty will await you." It is this pistol aimed at the head of the Legislature in March next with which he hopes to compel the House to accept the 1s. 6d ratio. I can assure him that the House will resent it. The House wants to judge this issue entirely on its own merits, not complicated in the manner he intends. It is therefore necessary that before Monday next he should announce the consideration stage, so that the House may have an early opportunity and ample time for discussing this most important and revolutionary measure, —I mean the Currency Bill.

SELLING ONLY GOLD EXCHANGE.

Sir, coming to the present Bill, I and it is called the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill. There is, however, as much of gold standard in this Bill as there is of self-government in the Government of India Act, which means there is neither self-government in the Government of India Act nor gold standard in this Bill. The gold standard, as he has expounded it today, is merely an expanded gold exchange standard; we were told that under the gold bullion standard there would be an obligation on the part of the currency authority to buy and sell gold; all that pretension is given up in the currency Bill. The only thing that will be said now will be gold exchange, so that even the recommendation of the Commission is now abandoned and gold will only be purchased; but gold will not be sold; gold exchange will only be sold, and gold exchange may mean anything, not necessarily gold. This sale of gold exchange on foreign countries is simply another way, and a more extended and more insidious, and therefore more mischievous way of diverting India's gold outside India. Up till now the gold has been kept in London; we have been given instead a huge volume of the rupee token currency. All the gold has been kept in England. Then that gold has been invested in British securities, so that the Indian gold is really used for the purposes of London finances and not for the reserves of the Paper Currency or Gold Standard. If you read the weekly currency statements that are published in the Gazette, you will find there clearly stated week after week that "the gold in the gold standard branch amounted to rupees *nil*." That is because the gold is not there but in place of gold there are gold securities: and if we pass this clause about the sale of gold exchange to foreign countries, our gold instead of being diverted to London alone as now will be also kept in France, Japan or New York, where it will be wanted for Britain to pay her debts, and the hope of India to get gold for her own reserves will vanish into remote futurity.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: The Honourable Member makes so many misstatements that I would like him to explain some of them. Will he explain how the keeping of India's gold assets in New York will enable Britain to pay her debts?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I say you are keeping our gold in the form of securities, not in gold. To that extent our gold goes into American hands. That is all.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: Thank you.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: The author of the misstatements stands exposed. He had to admit that only five minutes ago.

I was trying to emphasize the fact that under this new system as proposed in the Bill, the gold reserves of India will be scattered all over the world, not merely in England, and this is the most objectionable feature of this Bill. The Honourable the Finance Member has repeatedly said to-day that the introduction of a gold currency has been delayed on account of the huge volume of the rupee token currency in circulation. Really speaking the immense amount of token currency is the result of the fact that gold belonging to India was never allowed to come to this country in payment of our balance of trade; it was insisted that payment should be made in rupees even in the time of the War when silver was so dear, and now we are made to realise that that is going to be done of the reasons why the gold currency is delayed. How far that sort of argument appeals to anybody I cannot understand. It really is adding insult to injury. At least it cannot appeal to any reasonable man.

PHILOSOPHY OF UPANISHADS.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE.

THEORIES OF CREATION OF UNIVERSE.

Swami Sharvananda delivered the second of his series of lectures on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Bombay University. The main point of his lecture was that whatever the developments regarding the four Vedantic theories, their origins are to be unmistakably found in the Vedas, the Brahmanas and the Aranyankas.

FOUR THEORIES OF CREATION.

The Swamiji said: There are four theories of the creation of this Universe known as Arambha, Parinama, Vivarta and Ajata. The first theory is an expression of the unsophisticated or uncultured state of the mind of the earliest ancestors of the human race. They said the creation came out of nothing. First there was nothing but out of it came this infinite, self-existent universe. Evidently this does not look like a theory at all, though it may be dignified by that name. However, with the development of the processes of thinking, latter-day sages argued that nothing can come out of nothing. There must be some cause for every effect. There must be priority before posterity; an antecedent before a consequent. Therefore they hypothesised that the universe is a transmutation or a projection of that one Supreme Being which is at the back ground of it. Still later came to be formulated the theory that the universe is a mere hallucination; it has never been created as such. There is no positive motive behind it, nor a mover. The fourth of these theories is that the universe is a mere super-imposition of the One Absolute.

THE ORIGINS OF THESE THEORIES

After thus briefly stating the four theories of creation, Swami Sharvananda proceeded to trace their origin in the Vedas. He said: There is to be found a germ of all the four theories in the Rig-veda. The first theory of Arambha-veda is very similar to the theory of creation that obtains in the scriptures of semetic religions. God willed, there be universe and there was universe. In the Purusha and the Nasadiya hymns the idea is very clearly brought out that the Purusha projected this universe. He, as it were performed a sacrifice by putting an end to himself, so that the universe may come into being. He was one, but he became many was the other idea found in the Taitiriya Aranyaka. This is askin to what Descartes or Spinoza laid down as pantheism. But the difference between the Vedic conception and this is that while the two philosophers regard that the First Principle exhausted itself for creating this Universe, the Purusha-Sukta understands it is to be transcendental. The First Principle is beyond the Universe, inexhaustible, industructible. That the First Principle is immanent is also met with in the Chhandogya, Taithiriya and Brihadaranyaka Upanishads also. In all these the description of the Supreme Being appears as the one that executes all the three functions—Creation, Preservation and Dissolution. This theory is a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon, called Universe.

CREATION—MERE NAME AND FORM.

After tracing the origin of these theories in the Vedas, Swamiji said that later philosophers like Sankara, Vyasa and others collaborated all the theories and gave them a systematised form in the Vedantasutras. Sankara laid down that this universe is a mere super-imposition, a conglomeration of name and forms which when summed up make the one absolute, but not wholly. The whole summation is even mere part of the Absolute. But he admitted that it had a relative value though not an absolute value. On the other hand his master Ganda says that the Universe is not at all created; it is merely an aberration of the Absolute; it has only a phenomenal value and not an objective value of its own. These are slightly different two schools of the Maya or Vivarta theory.

The Swamiji finished his discourse by remarking that all the theories in a developed form may appear to stand by themselves but they are only developments of their germs as they are found in an embryonic condition in the Vedas.

CENTRAL RAILWAY ADVISORY BOARD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

At the meeting held last night the Congress Party in the Assembly decided to put up for election three members for the Central Advisory Board on Railways.—Free Press.

The Congress Party has selected Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Moulana Farookee and S. P. Sinha to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways.—A.P.

ANOTHER GOVT. DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

had been discussed on the floor of the House before, and it was not raising new ground. The object in moving the amendment, which curtailed the scope of the resolution as moved, was to concentrate on one main issue, it did not in any way mean that they gave up any of the points made in the resolution. It was the desire of his part of the House that the amendment should be allowed.

The President said he would consider the question of granting leave, if Pandit Nehru in return would undertake to lighten the task of the House by securing the withdrawal of the amendments.

Pandit Nehru agreed and the President granted leave.

The other amendments on the Order Paper which would now lapse are one by Mr. M. K. Acharya for the repeal of the Regulation, and the release of the detenus, two by Mr. B. C. Roy asking for the repeal of the Regulation, release of the detenus and under-trial prisoners after a review of their cases by a Committee of the Assembly and amnesty to political prisoners, including the Sikh prisoners and the third by Sirdar Gulab Singh for the inclusion of the Gurdwara prisoners.

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, in opposing the motion made a long speech. He gave a catalogue of crimes of violence which he said necessitated the passing of the Ordinance. The chief events were the dacoity near Howrah, the raid on Ultadingi, an armed robbery in Goalpara Lane, robbery with use of fire arms and armed hold up at Chittagong of a mail van, all in 1923; then the murder of Mr. Day, the explosion of a bomb in Faridpur, the discovery of a bomb factory in Calcutta, the bomb outrage in Mirzapur Street, Calcutta and the brutal murder of Santilal Chakrabarthi, one of the accused in Mirzapur Street bomb outrage case. All these were in 1924. Thus, throughout these periods, there was a continuous series of plots directed against the lives of Police officers and there was one which aimed at taking the life of the Governor of Bengal. Government had in their possession material establishing, in all essential particulars, the reality of several of these attempts. This list of crimes would have been far longer had not Government used from time to time the powers under Regulation III to detain the leading brains of the terrorist party. Mr. C. R. Das had himself admitted that the movement was more serious than the authorities realised. To meet such a situation, the Bengal Ordinance was passed because the resources of the ordinary law had proved powerless. More than once high judicial officers had been taken into confidence and their conclusions had in every case coincided with those of the Executive.

COMPELLED TO USE SPECIAL POWERS.

It was indisputable that all Government authorities, high judicial officers, administrators and police had eventually been driven to the unanimous conclusion that it was impossible to fight the revolutionary conspiracy or deal with revolutionary crime under the ordinary law or through the machinery of courts, and that special powers of an extra judicial character were necessary. Heaven knows that the experience of Government in regard to revolutionary conspiracies has been dearly enough bought. It would have been nothing short of criminal if they had disregarded that experience when they were again confronted by an exactly similar situation.

CONSPIRACIES NOT EXTINCT YET.

Continuing the Home Member said that from the introduction of the Ordinance down to the present time there had not been a single outrage of the type he had just given except of course the Alipur Jail Murder. But the conspiracy had not been killed. For example there was the wide circulation of a revolutionary leaflets in Bengal, in the United Provinces and in the Punjab. In November, 1925, there was the arrest of a party of nine in Dhakineswar in possession of a live bomb, etc. Then there was the Sova Bazar arrest in which two persons were found with a revolver and some ammunition. Such was the history of revolutionary crime. Once the special legislation became operative, the movement had not collapsed nor had its violently criminal tendencies abated but in all post-ordinance cases there was one reassuring feature namely that in almost every single case the initiative had lain not with the police. (Applause.) The latter had been able to act in time by virtue of special powers to prevent murderous designs from coming to a head. (Official applause).

Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupting had suggested that it was all the work of 'agents provocateurs.'

The Home Member said he rebelled with scorn any such suggestion or charge and maintained that there was an undeniable connection between the revolutionary pamphlets and acts by men who were trying to carry out their programme which they did not deny. He further maintained that the Ordinance had been more than justified by practical results. Government had checked the outward manifestations of the movement to a very considerable extent but the basic conditions remained unchanged.

CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE.

The conditions of release were set out by Lord Irwin in his inaugural address. Sir Alexander Muddiman quoted this portion of the Viceroy's speech in full to show that their sole object in keeping men under restraint was to prevent terrorist outrages and that they were prepared to release them the moment they were satisfied that release would not defeat the object. Regarding the first condition he said he had shown that the activities of the revolutionaries still continued though checked and restrained. As to the second condition which raised the question of individual releases the matter must be decided on the past record of the detenu and the present attitude. Government are not demanding any humiliating concessions from these detenues. A declaration that a detenu would, on release take no part in revolutionary activities would be an element to be taken into consideration by Government but this on the one hand would not amount to a confession that he had taken part in such activities in the past and on the other such a declaration could not and would not be accepted by Government as a ground for release without examination of the whole circumstances of the case and the past record of a detenu. If Government were misled into releasing prisoners who subsequently proved by their actions that they were not keeping to the statement they had made and had resumed their deplorable activities, then, the remedy was in the hands of Government. As for the Bengal Regulation detenues the Government of India were primarily responsible. As for the Ordinance prisoners the cases of individual prisoners were primarily a matter for the consideration of the Bengal Government. The Government of India were responsible to the extent of the general policy and the aciton taken. They were not and could not be responsible for the cases of individual prisoners. The general policy had been laid down in the Viceroy's speech. The application of that policy in the case of Regulation III prisoners was a matter for the Government of India and in the case of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act prisoners for the Government of Bengal. (Loud applause, except on certain non-official benches).—

MENACE TO LIBERTY.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, supporting Pandit Motilal Nehuru's amendment, said that mere denials by the Home Member would not do. In a land which is very badly governed, it is not at all surprising that there are crimes here and there but there are not more crimes. There may be bombs and cartridges found but what is the logical connection between those bombs and cartridges and these men who have been detained by the Government.

Lala Choudri, in supporting the amendment, said the Ordinance was a menace to liberty. It was a legal fraud perpetrated by Lord Lytton. From the point of view of ubmanity he would say it was not proper to treat detenus in the way they were treated. He knew there was among them at least one who was honourable and as honourable as the Home Member.

Voices: more. One heard of peas for co-operation. Let Government right the wrong and pave the way for co-operation.

Mr. Abdul Lateef Farookhi, making his maiden speech, also supporting the amendmaiden speech, also supported the amendment. He said all sections of the people in India were agreed on the point that the detention was illegal and inhuman. Indians had been told on several occasions that they had no rights. The Ordinance and detention were the most injurious of other reminders of despotism. If Government wished that terrorism should cease, they should change the constitution.

The House at this stage adjourned for lunch.

AN OFFICIAL BLUSTER.

After lunch Mr. Abdul Latiff Farookhi continued his speech. He observed that the best way for Government was to take the people into confidence.

Mr. Keene, official member from the United Provinces, speaking next, remarked it seemed to him that honourable members on the other side had made the subject under discussion a sort of annual sporting fixture. It was not dignified to treat the subject in that way. It was not right to make the subject party plaything. The reason for his speaking was to refute the suggestion made by Mr. T. C. Goswami that on that side of the House there was a conspiracy of silence. He did not wish to say even a single word of bitterness. We on this side detest as much as those on the other the imprisonment and detention of men without trial. (Hear, hear.) Nothing will please us more than to release of those men if it could be done without prejudicing the safety of innocent persons and the right of men to live in peace.

He went on to say that the Home Member had presented a formidable case and a catalogue of crime. He wished to say that the conditions of India of to-day were such that laws and regulations of the type complained of were inevitable. Powers of that type were essential for Government to secure peace and for the maintenance of law and order. The reason why the members on the Opposition benches brought the subject year after and the time was this. The question involved a matter of sentiment. In every country and in India too there was a strong sentiment in favour of the political prisoner and the honourable members opposite were trying to play on it.

Dewan Chamanlal, interrupting, asked if their sincerity was doubted.

Mr. Keene explained that it was not. He wished to say only that sentiment was being used in the preliminary round of their campaign. He went on to say that reference was made to the issue as being constitutional. He thought it was not so. Moreover, an appeal to the constitution was not becoming a party out to wreck it.

Voice: Where is the constitution.

He would say it was a pure pretence. They on that side were champions of liberty and were out to tear the veil from pretence. We would not say that every revolutionary was a permanent visible member of the Swaraj Party. Many might be invisible members. Those in front of him were the colours of the Swaraj Party. There were invisible rays of a dangerous type. The question was not a consatitutional one, but a purely administrative one. As the Hon. Pandit Nehru quoted from the Viceroy's speech whatever the nature of the constitution it was the duty of Government to maintain law and order. He came from the United Provinces. And the Pandit also came from the U. P.

Mr. Jinnah: "But what is the difference?" (roars of laughter).

They had conspiracies there. There was the case of Satendra Sanyal.

He concluded by saying that oratory was spectacular and the only best way was that trodden by some truest friends of India.

LALAJI'S SPEECH.

Lala Lajpat Rai, speaking next, said that there was perfect unanimity of opinion in the country over the question. The Government of India, think they are justified but the people think otherwise. The Home Member only repeated what he had said already and did not throw any fresh light on the question. It was a question on which All-India was thinking alike, except that section which took illegal possession of our country and posed as defenders of law and order. The fact is in the country there was chaos in the name of law and order. The question was asked why they on that side were playing with the issue. He would say that the demand would be repeated time after time till justice was done. It was their duty to do so. They wished to expose the fact that the country was governed without the consent of the people.—Free Press.

DETENTION FOR PREVENTION.

Mr. Goswami said that when he came into the House, he expected a more statesmanlike pronouncement from the Home Member. He to-day, divulged publicly under cover of privilege two statements made by Lord Lytton categorically to the conference in which Mr. Goswami took part. Firstly, Lord Lytton said he was prepared to release detenus provided they gave an undertaking that they would not in future commit any violent crime or be concerned in the commission of any violent crime. Secondly and it was an admission, Lord Lytton said that the people who had not been proceeded against, were people who had committed no crime but were prevented from committing any crime. Which country in the world had laws which prevented crime by such indefinite detention?

. . . .

The Home Member: What was your reply to Lord Lytton?

Mr. Goswami said he had told Lord Lytton that all depended on the form of the undertaking asked. He wanted the Home Member to find a solution honourable to both sides. Mr. Keane had called the revolutionaries as the unseen wing of the Swaraj Party. The speaker therefore challenged the Home Member to disprove the statement that arrests were made on 25th October, 1924 and warrants were all signed on 28th August, 1924, the day following the defeat of dyarchy in Bengal. (Applause.) Finally he emphasised the serious situation caused by the health of Mr. S. Bose and other detenus. He endorsed Lala Lajpatrai's statement that the country though weak to-day had potential resources.

NEED FOR REVIEW.

Colonel Crawford said that a very difficult problem remained unsolved. In every country constitutional liberty gave way to the safety of the State and the safety of society. He however hoped that Government would review the entire position.

Mr K. C. Roy spoke mostly on the resolution of Mr. Jogiah for the repeal of the regulation. He had advcated this repeal before the Committee and stood for repeal to-day before the bar of this House.

"IF GOVT. WERE PUT TO JAIL."

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar declared emphatically that it would be impossible for the Government to convince the Congress without the release of these prisoners. The Home Member's speech was thrice-told-tale. The speaker's opinion was that terrorism was on the other side (hear, hear). Government wanted to reserve to itself the po-Regulation. He had advocated this repeal litical bed of the country. If Government were put into jail terrorism would stop. (laughter). The politics of the country could never be controlled by this policy of repression. "I agree with Mr. Acharya that I will be doing my duty to my country if I were in the place of Mr. Bose (European benches: No) If the judgment of the Indian people cannot change the Government their God's condign punishment will fall upon this Government. (applause).

Mr. Allison said that Government must be given extraordinary powers to deal with emergency.

Pundit Hirdaynath Kunzru said that coming as he did from U. P. he had no doubt regarding the tenor of Mr. Keane's speech for the was known to defend untenable cases (laughter) but Mr. Keane had never delivered a more unreal speech.

LYTTON'S UNEASY CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury said that Government was only adding fuel to the revolutionary fire. Even Lord Lytton seemed to have an uneasy conscience over the matter. "Mighty Empires will not be shaken if these men are released. Intemperate speeches can still be made at St. Andrews dinner (laughter). The Congress office will not shift on to the Writers Building. Clive Street can go on doing its business merrily while Calcutta will become cleaner and a healthier city to live in". (applause).

Mr. Tonkinson said only compelling circumstances had rendered it impossible to hold an open trial. Materials in the possession of Government were convincing.

Mr. Jinnah:—Why not try them?

Mr. Tonkinson replied that no Government worthy of its name would expose its witnesses to peril. Government would continue these measures until the situation improved. (Mr. Goswami: Until it is broken).

"NOTHING BUT OFFICIAL IZZAT."

Pandit Malaviya warmly repudiated Mr. Tonkinson's assertion that the British Parliament would not hesitate to enact a law like the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. On the other hand he thought that members would not be allowed by people to approach Parliament, unless exceptional circumstances had arisen. Such circumstances had not arisen in India. The prisoners had not been given fair play. Nothing but official izzat (prestige) prevented the Government from owing their mistakes. In not a single case, had the reasons mentioned by Lord Lytton been proved. Every one in the discharge of his duties must bear all the attendant risks. Indians and Europeans had alike to face such risks. Had not Lord Hardinge said when a bomb was thrown at him "Let there be no change in policy". The Pundit accepted that there was a conspiracy but the way to deal with it was to bring the offenders to trial in an open

manner. Lord Lytton who was a gentleman in many ways was wrong in the continued detention of prisoners. "Let not cowardly fear stand in the way of releasing the prisoners. Government would earn the gratitude of the entire Indian comcunity by releasing these men who had been under detention for twenty-seven months."

Mr. Ramnarain Singh also spoke in support of the amendment.

The Home Member replying said that the debate had evoked a great deal of interest on all sides of the House. Law and order did not mean that Government wos protecting itself but that Government was protecting the bulk of the population.

IMAGINARY QUESTION TO THE HOUSE.

The Home Member:—"If you think that these men have become more bitter in animosity and that when they come out there will be more assassinations that is a poor argument for the defence. (Laughter)."

He would however ask the House what attitude it would take in a case where a person avowed revolutionary aim and would take to the revolver the moment he could.

Mr. Jinnah:—Am I to understand that some one of the detenus has taken up that attitude?

The Home Member:—I will say nothing more than that the House should carefully consider the situation before it gave its reply. The Home Member hoped that Mr. Acharya's Party did not subscribe to his statement that he would if he could go round and stir the young men of India to revolution. (A voice: no no. Another voice: He was right). The Home Member concluding, appealed to the House to consider his words carefully.

Division took place at 6 p.m. and Pandit Motilal's amendment was carried by 63 votes against 50 and the House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

NEW DELHI, February 3.

In the Assembly to-day Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment was carried by 63 votes to 50.—A. P.

DIVISION LIST.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following is the division list on Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment regarding Bengal detenus which was carried by 63 votes to 50 after a long debate.

The following 63 voted for the motion:—Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Mr. V. V. Jogiah, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. B. P. Naidu, Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. G. Sarvotham Rao, Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi, Maulvi Sayyid Murtuza, Haji Abdulla Haji Kazim, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyengar, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Harchandrai Visindas, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhry, Mr. Tarit Bhusan Roy, Pundit Nehru, Mr. Mukhtar Singh, Pandit Kunzru, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Pundit Malaviya, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Thakurdas, Lala Lajpat Rai, Diwan Chamanlal, Raja Ghanzanfar Ali Khan, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Narain Prasad Singh, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, Maulvi Muhammed Shaffee, Dr. B. S. Munje, Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra, Mr. T. R. Phookhan, Mr. Sishchandra Dutt, Malvi Abdul Matin, Lala Rang Beharilal, Rai Harbilas Sarda, Mr. Aney and Mr. Joshi.

The following 50 voted against the motion:—Sir B. N. Mittra, Mr. J. W. Bhore, Mr. Graham, Mr. Young, Sir Ganeen Roy, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Dunnett, Mr. Clow, Mr. Coatman, Mr. V. K. A. Iyengar, Mr. Evans, Mr. Gopalswami Iyengar, Mr. Allison, Mr. Haig, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Nassiruddin Ahmed, Mr. Keane, Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Hazett, Mr. Tonkinson, Prince Akram Hussain, Raja Muhammad-e-Jaz, Rasul Khan, Sardar Jorawar Singh Captain Kabul Singh Nawabzada, Siyid Asraffud Ahwad, Sir Abdul Quayum, Sir Walter Willson, Mr. M. Ruttnaswamy, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Colonel Gidney, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Mr. Gavin-Jones, Lala Trilokinath, Maulvi Syed Abdul Hassan, Mr. W. B. Lamb, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Dr. Macphail, Mr. G. Ladirkhan Dakhan, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Illahibax Bhutto, Sir Victor Sassoon Mr. Anwarulazim, Mr. Moore and Col. Crawford.—A. P.

AGENDA FOR GOVT. BUSINESS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Sir Alexander Muddiman leader of the house in making in the Assembly to-day a statement in regard to the Government business for the next week said days allotted for Government business are Monday 7th and Wednesday 9th. On Monday 7th it is proposed to ask for leave to introduce a bill further to amend Presidency Towns and Provincial Insolvency Acts for certain purposes, thereafter a motion will be made to take into consideration the Bill further to amend Indian Limitation Act of 1908 (article 182) and if that motion is passed, to pass the bill. On Wednesday 9th Motions will be made for supplementary grants. A desire to explain that we had in arranging our programme anticipated that the report of the select committee on the Steel Protection Bill would have been submitted by 31st of Jan. or 1st Feb. and that it would have been possible to take the Bill as reported by the select committee into consideration on Monday or Wednesday next week. The fact that the Select Committee has not yet presented the report and that a certain number of bills consideration of which would probably have extended into next week have been referred to the Select Committee, has left us with a somewhat slender list of business for the next week. On the other hand in order to avoid congestion in the latter part of the session it is important that various Select Committees which have been set up should sit and report as early as possible. It is therefore proposed that the time available after the conclusion of our business on Monday and Wednesday, should be devoted to the meetings of the select committees for which it would otherwise be difficult to find dates, as the honourable members are aware Tuesday 8th and Thursday 10th have been allotted for non-official resolutions".—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS

STIFFENING OF ORIGINAL RULES EXPLAINED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

At question time to-day Mr. Doraiswmi Aiyangar asked Govt. why the rule relating to motion for raising a discussion on a vote of no confidence in ministers in local councils was changed so as to require a larger number for demanding discussion. Mr. L. Graham repied that provision for moving of a motion expressing want of confidence in a minister was made for the first time in rule 12-A. It could not therefore be said that rule was changed so as to require a larger number for demanding discussion. If Mr. Aiyangar meant to inquire why this rule required a larger number of members to be in favour of leave being given than is required under standing orders of various councils in case of a motion for adjournment of council for purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, he would find answer in paragraph 80 of the Report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee 1924.

Mr. Aiyangar asked which Govt. took intiative in asking for the change of the Rule. Mr. Graham replied that no provincial Govt. took intiative in regard to making of rule 12-A. The rule was made as a result of recommendation contained in the paragraph of the report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee. Govt. were unable to place on table the correspondence passed between the Govt. and the Secy. of State on the subject.

Mr. Rangaswami—Was it the intention of the framers of the Rule tohat no motion of no confidence should be moved when once ministers are appointed?

Mr. Graham—The intention of the framers was that no frivolous motoion should be moved.

TOKEN CENSURE CUTS IN ASSEMBLY.

GOVT.'S STATEMENT REGARDING OPIUM POLICY.

NEW DELHI, February 3.

An interesting statement was laid on the table of the Assembly to-day by Sir Basil Blackett in reply to Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar's enquiry regarding the action taken by Government on the token censure cuts in the budget demands by the Assembly during the years 1924 and 1925 and 1926, the statement runs in the budget for 1924-25, that there was only one token cut, that of Rs. 100 under the demand for "Forest."

The points brought up in the discussion related to (a) delay in the decision about the training of Indian forest service probationers at the Forest Research Institute and College in Dehra Dun and (b) the rate of Indianisation in Indian Forest service. The training of the Indian Forest Service probationers commenced at the Forest College, Dehra Dun from November 1926. As regards Indianisation, out of 19 vacancies filled by direct recruitment during 1925 and 1926, 9 were filled by Indians, 2 by Burmans, and 7 by Europeans; while of seven vacancies which are anticipated in 1927 and 1928 6 will be filled by Indians and one by a European. Henceforward recruitment of Indians and Europeans will be in the proportion of 75 to 25.

GOVERNMENT'S OPIUM POLICY.

In the budget for 1925-26 there were token cuts of Rs. 100 each under the demands for (a) taxes on income; (b) salt and (c) opium.

As regards (a) the question of amending the devolution rule 13, was discussed at a conference of the financial representatives in November last in the light of recommendations of the Taxation Committee. It is now under the consideration of the Government. As regards cut under (b) question of making India self-supporting in the matter of salt, raised by Mr. Venkatapatiraju in moving token cut has been under consideration but no final decision has yet been reached. As regards cut under (c) reference is invited to a press communique dated 12th June, 1926, announcing gradual abolition of export trade in opium in the course of 10 years, as well as to the resolution of Finance Department (Central Revenues) dated 17th June regarding consumption of opium in India. The internal policy of the Government of India in regard to opium has not undergone any modification. The resolution quoted simply reaffirmed the policy previously in existence. Their external policy had been under consideration independently for some time and the decision mentioned was a direct consequence of their international obligations.

TOKEN CUTS ON RLY. BUDGET.

On Railway budget there were the following token cuts: (1) one of Rs. 1,000 on a motion by Mr. Joshi in 1925-26 and one of Rs. 100 on a similar motion by Mr. Joshi in 1926-27 to call attention to the necessity of reducing third class railway fares. Government have actually effected reductions on many railways (2) one of Rs. 100 on a motion by Sardar V. N. Mutalik in 1925 one of Rs. 100 in the same year on a motion by Mr. M. K. Acharya and one of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Mammud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur in 1926-27 to draw attention to the Indianisation either of Railway Board or of Railway Services. Government have accepted and so have companies, the recommendations of the Lee Commission in this respect. (3) One of Rs. 100 in 1926-27 on a motion of Mr. M. K. Acharya to draw attention to alleged failure to redress grievances alleged are not admitted and no special action has been taken.—A. P.

RLY. CAPITAL PROJECTS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

NEW DELHI, February 3.

The Standing Finance eCmomittee on Railways held a meeting yesterday to consider capital projects. It is understood the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution that in case of capital projects, it is necessary to observe the principle that they shall be brought before the Committee, when the schemes had received the sanction of the Railway Board. The reason for this resolution is understood to be the submission for the Committee's recommendation a number of schemes which had not received sanction from the Railway Board.—Free Press.

PT. MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION.

NATIONALISTS AND INDEPENDENTS TO SUPPORT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Just before the Assembly met this morning for discussion of non-official resolutions including a resolution for the release of political detenus, the Nationalist Party and the Independent Party held emergent meetings and decided to support the Congress Party's motion to be moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru for the immediate release of or for bringing to trial, all detenus under the old regulations or under the Bengal Ordinance of 1924. The motion thus stands a fair chance of being carried.

MR. DAS NOT TO MOVE RESOLUTION

Mr. B. Das will not move his resolution on the "National" demand so as to avoid discussion on the amendment proposed to be moved by Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh will for a similar reason prefer, in case the motions standing in his name have to be moved, to move his resolution on the non-controversial question of reduction of Postal rates.—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

PT. MOTILAL'S AMENDMENT TO MR. JOGIA'S RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly has issued a whip informing its members that Pandit Motilal Nehru will move Pandit Nilkant Das' resolution as an amendment to Mr. Jogia's resolution and that if it is permitted, it should be supported and if it is not permitted, Mr. Jogia's resolution must be supported in either case pressed to a division.

The need for the emphasis on "if permitted" arises from the fact that Pandit Nilkant Das's resolution is a substantive proposition by itself and amendments require, under the rules, two days' previous notice. The permission to move an amendment without notice is generally granted with the leave of the House. In all likelihood, leave will be granted, but it will depend on the Home Member, the Leader of the House.

BEFORE MOVING OF RESOLUTIONS.

CONGRESS PARTY DIS

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The Congress Party in t

(Continued on

CANTONESE MOVE TOWARDS SHANGHAI.

(Continued from page 7.)

the "Times" in its editorial says that Government's policy is excellent. There is no occasion for them to relinquish the task of negotiation or protection.

"Daily Telegraph" attributes Chen's sudden and belated demand for the recall of the British troops to the desire to counter activities at Peking. The paper says both the parties to this edifying competition may be assured that neither will be in position to claim that its action has caused the British Government to depart from its declared intentions.

"Morning Post" says that Chen by suspending negotiations is trying to force the British Government to stop its concentration which is one of the several signs that the policy of concentration is sound. It will be found to be the most powerful argument and the most helpful factor in the pursuit of peace. "Morning Post" urges the severance of Anglo-Russian relations as a reply to the Russian attack in China.

"Daily Chronicle" says the British proposals to China are liberal and far-reaching. Hitch at Hankow is not necessarily fatal, but must be seriously considered. It is a case for compromise and for time.

"Westminster Gazette" says that Chen had not made things easy for us. He cannot expect us to withdraw under threats, but if he will show us that his Government is willing and able to protect the Foreign Concessions at Shanghai, we certainly shall not desire to take that work out of his hands or make any show of force that may be superfluous.

"Daily News" suggests that the British troops should be withheld, if in the meantime the document drawn up by Mr. O'Malley is formally signed or that troops should be landed not at Shanghai but at the nearest convenient post pending negotiations, provided that a definite guarantee is given that the Cantonese will not advance on Shanghai beyond the agreed line at safe distance from the town.

"Daily Herald" says that the British Government should call halt to the military preparations. Then, they can secure peace with honour.—Reuter's Special.

NEGOTIATIONS TAKE A NEW TURN

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

The press report that the discussions between Mr. Chen and Mr. O'Malley have been broken off is incorrect. From information, at present available, it appears that in the course of negotiations regarding the future status of the British Concession at Hankow, Mr. Chen raised the question of despatch of British troops to China. In consequence, negotiations have taken a new turn and the prospect of an early signature of the draft agreement providing for an amicable settlement of the Hankow and Kiukiang incidents must be postponed.—B. O. W.

BRITISH PROPOSALS TO PEKING AND HANKOW GOVTS

FULL TEXT PUBLISHED

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

The following is the text of the British proposals communicated to the Chinese authorities at Peking and Hankow on January 27th:—

Firstly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to recognise the modern Chinese law courts as competent courts for cases brought by British plaintiffs or complaints and to waive the right of attendance of a British representative at the hearing of such cases. Secondly, His Majesty's Government are prepared ro recognise the validity of reasonable Chinese nationality law. Thirdly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to apply, as far as practicable, in the British courts in China, the modern Chinese Civil and commercial codes—apart from the procedure codes and those affecting the personal status—and duly enacted subordinate legislation, as and when such laws and regulations are promulgated and enforced in the Chinese Courts and on the Chinese citizens throughout China. Fourthly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to make British subjects in China liable to pay such regular and legal Chinese taxation not involving discrimination against British subjects or British goods as is, in fact, imposed on and paid by Chinese citizens throughout China. Fifthly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to discuss and enter into agreements, according to the particular circumstances at each port concerned, for modification of the mutual administration of British Concession so as to bring them into line with the administrations of the special Chinese administrations set up in the former Concessions, or for their amalgamation with the former Concessions now under Chinese control, or for the transfer of the police control of the Concession areas to the Chinese authorities. Seventhly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to accept the principle that British missionaries should not claim the right to purchase land but that the Chinese converts should, according to Chinese law, and not to enjoy British protection, and that mission-owned hospitals and medical institutions should register under Chinese laws and regulations governing similar Chinese institutions.

[illegible] these proposals to Mr. Chen at Hankow on January 27th Mr. O'Malley prefaced them with the following: "When a satisfactory settlement has been reached respecting the British Concession at Hankow, Kiukiang, and when assurances have been given by the Nationalist Government that they will not countenence any alteration, except by negotiation, of the status of the British Concessions and International Settlements, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to concede at once and on the lines indicated in the enclosure hereto, part of what is desired of them by the Chinese Nationalist Party. So liberal and generous a step cannot, in their view, be regarded otherwise than as an earnest of the fair and conciliatory spirit with which they are animated."—B. O. W.

NOT A QUESTION FOR LEAGUE.

LORD GREY ON CHINESE SITUATION.

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

In a speech in London, last night, Lord Grey referred to the situation in China, in its relation to the League of Nations. He said that the recent speech of Sir Austen Chamberlain, as far as he could judge, commanded the approval of the whole country. In it, no reference was made to the League, because the situation in China was for two reasons unsuitable for the League. Firstly, the great difficulty in China was the state of civil war existing there. The League could not deal with internal affairs. Secondly, in Chinese Nationalist policy, considerable influence was being exercised by the Soviet Government of Moscow which was openly hostile to the League. In such circumstances, to bring the League into this question would be regarded by the Chinese Nationalists and their Soviet advisers not as a conciliatory gesture but as a challenge. If, however, the Chinese Nationalists were prepared to accept the League's solution Britain would be quite agreed. Even if they were not so prepared, yet the League of Nations spirit was manifestly doing a great deal to restrain public opinion not to resort to force even under great provoation except in defenie of life and Property, and after every possible peaceful means had been tried to battle the dispute.

Lord Cecil fully agreed with what Lord Grey had said.—B. O. W.

MR. THOMAS SUPPORTS SIR AUST EN

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in a speech at Reading said that he had no hesitation in saying that the speech of the Foreign Secretary on Saturday was not only wise and statesmanlike, but that it was a magnificent contribution to peace. Mr. Eugene Chen speaking for a great section of the Chinese people had made a declaration, last week, which put side by side with the Foreign Secretary's statement ought in his judgment to render a peaceful solution possible. Mr. Thomas added that he recognised it was the duty of Government to protect its nationals, and as long as the present Government maintained its policy of meeting the Chinese people fairly and squarely, the Labour party ought to say "God speed. Go on. We will help and back you in the peace spirit as against anybody that would precipitate war."—B. O. W.

DURHAMS LEAVE FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Singapore.—First cruiser squadron and second battalion Durhams have left for Shanghai.—Reuter.

CANTONESE COMMANDER IN HOSPITAL

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Shanghai.—General Chiangkaishek, the Cantonese Commander-in-Chief has been taken to hospital at Kuling with dysentery.—Reuter.

WRIGHT-GLADSTONE CASE.

LORD GLADSTONE'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The doors of Justice Avory's court were besieged to-day on the resumption of the hearing of Wright-Gladstone case. Lord Gladstone who was on the witness box questioned about the passage in Capt. Wright's book flushed and clenched his fist and replied with emotion: "It is a revolting passage which angered me almost to ungovernable extent." He added that the relationship between his parents was "absolutely perfect". He further said that the "man who makes a foul charge is a foul-minded man. My mind jumped to the conclusion that Capt. Wright was a foul fellow and I think so still".

Asked if he wished to qualify or withdraw his charge after listening to Capt. Wright's evidence, Lord Gladstone replied "most certainly not". Witness said his father as one of the founders of the Church Penitentiary Association for reclamation of fallen women knew that his actions in speaking to such women in the street were open to misconstruction, but he adhered to his resolution with iron tenacity. Religion was the deepest passion of his father's life. It was a lie that his father connived at the relationship between Mrs. Oshea and Parnell. The allegations as regards Novikoff were equal false.

There were lively passages in Lord Gladstone's cross-examination when counsel Merriman referred to the passage suggesting that Beaconsfield regarded W. E. Gladstone as a religious hypocrite. Lord Gladstone retorted: "Beaconsfield can say what he likes; I know". Counsel's reference to Queen Victoria's hostility to Gladstone elicited the ruling of the Judge that the name of the Sovereign must not be brought in. Lord Gladstone said he was not actuated by malice against Capt. Wright adding "I am sorry for him". After the evidence of Lord H. N. Gladstone, Lord Phillimore and Lord Malmesbury case was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER GOVT. DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 9).

sembly, at its meeting, held yesterday, at the Western Hotel, under the presidentship of Pundit Motilal Nehru, principally discussed Mr. V. V. Jogia's motion asking for the repeal of the Bengal Regulation III and asking amnesty for all political prisoners now undergoing imprisonment. In view of the fact that the resolution is to come up for discussion to-day, the debate at the Party meeting was, it is understood, very interesting and the matter was discussed at length. It was finally decided that Pundit Motilal Nehru should give notice, by way of an amendment to the resolution of Pundit Nilkant Das' resolution which has also been tabled for to-day.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO BE URGED.

Motilalji's resolution moved as an amendment to Mr. Jogia's resolution will ask for the immediate release of all detenus under the old regulations of the Bengal Ordinance, or their immediate trial. It is understood the idea of restreiting the resolution to specific issue of the release of the Bengal prisoners is to make it the 'casus belli" for future action on the part of the Congress Party. Mr. Jogia will move the resolution he has given notice of, but will later accept the amendment of Pundit Motilal. Pundit Motilal will also move for deleting the clause in Mr. Jogia's original resolution asking Government to grant amnesty to all political prisoners, as it was felt that it was derogatory to ask for amnesty. The Party's feeling, it is understood, was that they were taking their stand on their right of justice.

It is understood Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer was also asked not to move his resolution asking for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Reforms if that were to be reached to-morrow.

COMMUNAL QUESTIONS.

Another meeting of the Party will be held to-day to consider the attitude in regard to communal questions.—Free Press.

MR. HARICHANDRA JOINS NATIONALIST PARTY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. Harichandra Vishindas, who was a member of the Independent Party in the last Assembly, has this time joined the National Party of Lala Lajpat Rai.—Free Press.

DISCUSSION ON COMMUNAL QUESTIONS.

SWARAJ PARTY FRAMES RULES.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Congress leaders are busy conferring amongst themselves as to the rules that should be adopted to govern the party on matters of intercommunal nature. The experience of the Swaraj Party in the last Assembly over the question of North Western Frontier has made it desirable for the Party to have elaborate rules. The Party meets to-day to consider its rules on the party question and on attendance at official and ceremonial functions. It is said the consensus of opinion is in favour of defining inter-communal question, as between Hindus and Muslims, the question relating to joint or separate electorate and to disputes over religious rights of both communities. The Party is not, it is said, in favour of raising through any of its members any question where three-forth of the members of that community in the part object to it, and is also against making any communal question a party question, that non-party men may raise, if that be the desire of three-fourth members of the Party.

The National Party, it is said has the simple rule that no communal question shall be made a party question. The Independent Party rules provide that no question shall be made a party question where one third of the members of the party present disagree and where there is no unanimity on religious questions.—Free Press.

DISCUSSION ON STEEL PROTECTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Select Committee of the Assembly on the Steel Protection Bill had another sitting to-day. It is understood that discussion centred round the effect which would result in the case of imposition of uniform duties on steel imported from any sources based on the difference between fair selling prices and weighted average prices on foreign steel. The alterations in the schedule to the bill based on such uniform duties were considered and further discussion was postponed till Friday. It is also understood that the clause relating to the next statutory enquiry has been so altered as to permit of the enquiry being held earlier than March 1934 if necessary.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Hon'ble Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar lunched at Government House Bombay on Thursday the 3rd February.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson and Earl and Countess Winterton attended Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's Party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday the 3rd February.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House Bombay on Thursday the 3rd February:—The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. N. W. Kemp, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mrs. Jehangir B. Dalal, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. R. T. Harrison. Mr. F. G. Arnould, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ball, Mr. Mirza Baz Mahomed Khan, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Pais, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. E. W. Perry, Miss Perry, Lt: Colonel F. F. Innes-Lillingston Lt: Colonel K. E. Kirkpatrick, Commander and Mrs. R. W. V. Beatty, Lt: Colonel R. G. Keily, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Gupta, Major and Mrs. H. P. F. Mills, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Brown, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the Revd: C. F. Fortescue, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Macbeth, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. Sayed M. S. Moulvi, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. K. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Reid, Mr. J. G. Ridland, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. S. Sharpe, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. G. Taggart.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT KHADDAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

dustrialism there is a movement of rebellion even against the present. This rebellion takes two forms: one is for going forward to the future; the other is going back to the past. There is no difference whatsoever with regard to the genesis of both these forms of rebellion, as they have their roots in the same passionate opposition to industrialism, but if one seeks an outlet for its passionate revolt in going forward to the future the other seeks its peace of mind in the repose and majesty of the past. Neither the one nor the other is to be condemned merely because it is a movment of the future and a movement of the future cannot receive its hall-mark of appreciation just because it is so. Nor can Khaddar which may be called a movement of the past be condemned just because it is so.

REDEMPTION OF INDIA—HOW TO ACHIEVE IT?

The question is how the redemption of this country has to be secured: by going in recklessly for the future with its unknown possibilities or reviving somethings of the past? Every one realises that the past cannot be revived in full and the stock arguments of motor-cars, railways and aeroplanes need not be thrown in our face. The advent of all these latest creations of the Machine Age does not as yet promise a brighter dawn for the millions of our population steeped in ignorance and suffering from poverty. They will derive only a cold comfort from being told abont the organisation of industrial workers in a form known as Communism. To them the Message of the Spinning Wheel is an event of happy augury, for it will be at least supplementing their income by the much needed three or four rupees, even though this may appear an insignificant amount to city-dwellers and souls fired by international enthusiasm. Khaddar comes thus not only as a spiritual medicine for all the restlessness of the Age but also as a physical medicine, almost as 'Manna in the Desert," for the poverty and disease-stricken population of this land.

MULTIPLICATION OR SIMPLIFICATION OF OUR NEEDS?

The fountain source from which modern industrialism derives its principal strength is the theory of multiplying our needs and identifying civilisation with such a process. The greater the needs of a human being the more civilised he is to be considered, and similarly proceeding from this microcosm to the greater macrocosm, the greater the needs of a nation the more civilised it should be considered. Under this hypothesis individuals or nations who have few simple needs are to be considered on the lower plane of civilisation with a different set of rights and duties from those nations or individuals who are far more advanced in their needs. It is this doctrine, above all, which has paved the way for wars and more wars and inundated the world with a flood of blood as was done by the last armageddon. Let any individual or nation multiply his or its needs and there is surely to be a conflict with their neighbours ere long, for the multiplication of needs wants multiplication of resources to satisfy those needs and such a hunt for resources to satisfy the moloch-like appetite must goad on nations to filch property from other peoples or exploit them for their own ends. It is this ceaseless striving for something we know not what which has created both a moral and physical chaos in the West and yet it is a tragedy that some of our young men like the one, for instance, who writes under the nom-de-plume of "A National Graduate," seem to make fun of the doctrine of a simple life. "The lesser your needs, the more animal-like you behave, and the more progressive, the more civilised and more saintly you are." This is the sentence culled out from the letter of "A National Graduate" who has embodied in it a salutary truth if he but knows it; if only the words 'the more animal-like you behave' and the sign of exclamation are taken out. The insensate passion for increasing the needs and then for finding out new ways and new inventions to satisfy them has driven other nations into their present 'impasse'. Are we all destined to tread the same path before we see the light, or shall we see the light as it already shines in the Lighthouse and Watch-tower, of which Mahatmaji is a humble keeper?

BABY WEEK.

OPENING CEREMONY ON MONDAY.

The opening ceremony of the National Babay week will be performed by H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, at the Damodar Thackersay Hall, (Elphinstone Road, Parel) on Wednesday, Feb. 14 at 6 p.m.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY.

Americans as a race are noted for their globe-trotting propensitively. There is not a country in the world accessible by Mechanical conveyances wherein you cannot find American visitors in their touring season. Of late they seem to have taken a special fancy for India. During the last month hundreds of them have put their feet on Indian soil. On Thursday morning a large number of American tourists landed at Apollo Bunder. Among them there are twenty millionaires, judge N. A. Lesser and Dr. Ricardo, the son of a Mexican Ex-president. Next Wednesday another batch of nearly four hundred American tourists is expected in Bombay by s.s. "Resolute".

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—As Mr. F. J. Ginwalla has pointed out in his letter to the press, H. E. the Governor has flouted the recommendations of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress in the matter of the Labour nominations to the Bombay Council. Sir, that is, however, only one of the several disappointing feature of this year's nominations which have gone counter to public expectations. It is regarded as an acknowledged principle, whenever the hybrid system of election-cum-nomination exists, that a defeated candidate whom a a constituency does not elect to the legislature should not be granted entrance to it by the back door of nominations. However, the ex-Chief Whip of the Conservative Party, Sir Leslie Wilson, has set aside all principles and precedents in the nomination of Mr. S. C. Joshi who came very nearly at the bottom of the polls in the public elections.

The omission of all claims of women to be included in the nominations, particularly after the "assurance" given by H. E. the Governor to the deputation of ladies to give his earnest consideration, came as an unpleasant surprise to the public who relied on Sir Leslie Wilson to do full justice to the rights of the women of this Presidency.

The inclusion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was regarded as a dead certainty. His choice would have obviated the unseemly scramble for the Council Presidentship which is going on now among the members. Sir Ibrahim would decidedly have proved a more acceptable choice to the public than Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar. That seems, however, to be his disqualification in the estimation of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson.

I understand from reliable sources that a well-known publicist whose nomination, after a letter of appointment was sent to him by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson with his best wishes, was turned down on the last occasion of Council nominations being influenced by the representations or mirepresentations of "big bosses" of his community, was given an "assurance" for favourable consideration of his claims on the present occasion. The omission of his name, which is but a blessing in disguise, has caused considerable surprise among his friends. This is one more proof, as Mr. Ginwalla says, of the utterly arbitrary manner in which H. E. the Governor has used his prerogative.

As our Governors and high officers are worshippers at the shrine of prestige I see no good in making suggestions calculated to rectify "the sins of commission and omission."—Yours etc.

D. H.

Feb. 1.

DEBATE ON BUDGET ESTIMATES.

HOUSE ADJOURNED INTO COMMITTEE

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Further consideration was resumed on the budget estimates for 1927-28 when Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the House do adjourn into a Committee to consider the budget. The proposition being agreed to the Corporation adjourned into a Committee.

As it is the practice of the House not to allow press representatives to report the Committee meetings, the president requested them not to report the proceedings.

BOMBAY'S AG. PUISNE JUDGES.

MESSRS. RANGNEKAR AND KEMP.

Mr. Sajba Shankar Rangnekar, to act as a Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay vice the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Kenneth McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Puisne Judge of High Court at Bombay vice the Hon. Mr Justice N. W. Kemp, proceeding on leave.

REPATRIATION OF KARNATAK LABOURERS FROM ASSAM

BIJAPUR, Feb 3.

The Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will meet at Belgaum on February 13 to settle the programme of Gandhiji's tour in Karnatak. Other subjects that will come up before the Committee are the venue of the fifth Karnatak Provincial Conference and the repatriation of the Karnatak coolies in Assam.—Free Press.

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DIFFICULTIES OF AGRICULTURISTS.

IMPORTANCE OF PROVINCIAL RESEARCH.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture examined to-day Dr. A. Parr, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Western Circle, United Provinces. Dr. Parr said the early increase in the provincial research staff was necessary since so far it had been possible only to study a few of the many problems awaiting solution. Research, he thought, should be carried on primarily in the Provinces where the problems to be talked were of practical importance. Basic problems could be investigated at the All-India Institute at Pusa which could be exponded as a centre for higher studies in Agriculture.

CATTLE BREEDING.

Questioned regarding improvement of cattle, the witness said that the system of raising a large number of good animals for stud purposes by means of controlled breeding areas such as those recently organized in Muttra and Etawah Districts would result in a marked improvement in the cattle of U. P. in the near future. In dairying an urgent problem was to place distant producing areas in touch with consuming centres. It was a matter for collecting agencies and rapid and clean forms of transport. The witness was of opinion that commercial fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate etc., were now being sold at prices at which the growers of sugarcane, potatoes and similar crops could with advantage make use of them.

Examined further the witness said that climatic factors played an important part in the yield of crops. The witness said that the consolidation of holdings was a very desirable line of progress because it would encourage their boring of wells to command fields at present without irrigation facilities.

DIFFICULTIES OF AGRICULTURISTS

The only other witness examined to-day was Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh M.L.C., of Rahwan, Rae Bareilly. The Raja favoured opening of more agricultural schools. The witness was of opinion that agricultural institutions in rural areas should be administered and financed by District Boards and Local Government. Agriculturists were at present labouring under great difficulties for lack of financial help. It was very desirable that short of long term credit should be provided for them. An improvement of the existing crops could only be effected by means of extensive cultivation and selected seed. The average cultivator, the witness said, had to work on his holding for about 275 days in the year. The rest of the period he was busy on constructing and repairing houses, huts and wells. He had never much spare time to spend on subsidiary industries. The agriculturists would be benefited greatly if modern implements were given to them on the hire system.—A. P.

NEW OCTROI DUTY

MAHATMAJI'S TOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Ratnagiri Feb. 1.

The District Local Board at their Recent sitting have resolved to levy octroi duty on certain articles imported into this district, in order to raise the revenue to meet the growing demands of the district in various directions. The rules and the schedule will shortly be published, and the objections from the public are invited. The people of the district can well be advised to put forth their objections in time.

According to the repeated and pressing invitations from the people of this district, Mahatma Gandhi is going to visit important places in this district very shortly with the main object of collectin subscriptions for the Deshbandhu Das Memorial Fund. He will first come to Vengurla on the 25th inst. and will proceed to Malwan Rajapur, Ratnagiri, Sangameshwar, Chiplun, Khed and such other plases and then he will proceed to the Kolaba District. The people are preparing themselves for a grand reception to be given to him, throughout the district. The district hopes to subscribe to the extent of Rs. 5,000/- and a reception Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. B. R. Nanal has been formed. Arrangements are being made for giving him purses at each and every place he visits Ratnagiri alone has resolved to give him a purse of Rs. 2,000/- if not more. It is not yet settled whether the District Local Board will present him with an address, but most probably it will consider that question in its next sitting. Rajapur Taluka Local Board has passed a resolution to that effect and the other Taluka Local Boards are likely to follow suit.

The School Board met on the 27th inst. The rules framed under the Primary Education Act were adopted and other important business was transacted.

The Chief of Oundh is shortly going to visit important places of interest in this District and will visit Ratnagiri about the 12th inst. It is expected that he will visit some of the educational institutions here.

ABOLISH BROTHELS.

PLEA FOR MORE RESCUE HOMES

In an address given to the Wesleyan Church at Victoria Gardens, Brigadier Dayasagar of the Salvation Army said.

"The moral condition of this city is at present very terrible. In 1921 Government reported that there were 885 brothels in the seggregated area alone, in addition to which there were and are a very large number of others in almost if not every part of the city.

"Not only are these a glaring advertisement of vice but each is continually recruiting women, girls and often little children to carry on their foul trade. The work of procuring is done systematically and continuously so that these houses of ill-fame menace the safety of the public in general. People who are afraid if the brothels are closed ordinary decent women will not be safe in the streets, have only to study the daily papers and to be observant of what goes on around them to see that these brothels have already made the streets unsafe. Every case of kidnapping does not get into the papers.

"Procurers sometimes actually go through a marriage ceremony with their victims, who only realise that they have been enslaved and ruined when it is too late.

"Let us close the brothels. If the police do their duty the streets will be safe; if we close all the drinkshops safer still. Let us provide more Rescue accommodation and make effective laws to deal with the evil. Rescue workers should have the power to make arrests. Let us provide more Hostels for Women both Indian and European. In this respect the Salvation Army will do its share. It is doing no small amount toward mitigating this evil now yet, compared with the great ocean of misery that it has to deal with how little it seems!

"I have with me the statistic of our Rescue Work in Bombay for the six months ending December, 1926. Among those dealt with were Mahrattis 14, Hindustanis 2, Gujaratis, 3, Goans 2, Anglo-Indians 1, Europeans 2.

"The total is 24, and the number of those who passed out during six months is 24. Of these 15 were considered satisfactory, which is to say, 10 returned to their friends and relatives, 1 was reconciled with her husband, and 4 found situations. Regarding the remainder: One was brought in connection with a Police case; she was handed back to the same authorities. Two left of their own accord, and six absconded, total 24 Stranded women are sometimes repatriated. The brothels are visited. In addition to the number mentioned above there have been several children. These were usually with their mothers. Some were born in the Home, which is provided with a maternity ward, the matron being fully qualified to deal with such cases.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were damaged by locusts and frost in parts of Sind and Mahi Kantha and by locusts and insects in parts of Ahmedabad. Rabi crops were withering in West Khandesh and Nasik and in parts of East Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crop were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton in progress in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Jamkhandi. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Poona. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 53
Gujarat	27 to 56
Konkan	30 to 41
Deccan	28 to 55
Karnatak	25 to 41

THIRD KARNATAK AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 2.

It is decided to hold the Third Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference at Bijapur. A Reception Committee has been formed with Rao Bahadur Raghavendrao as its Chairman. Mr. Anantachanya Adya, Dr. V. K. Ranade. D. S. B. Patil and Mr. Burli have been appointed as Secretaries.

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Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.
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